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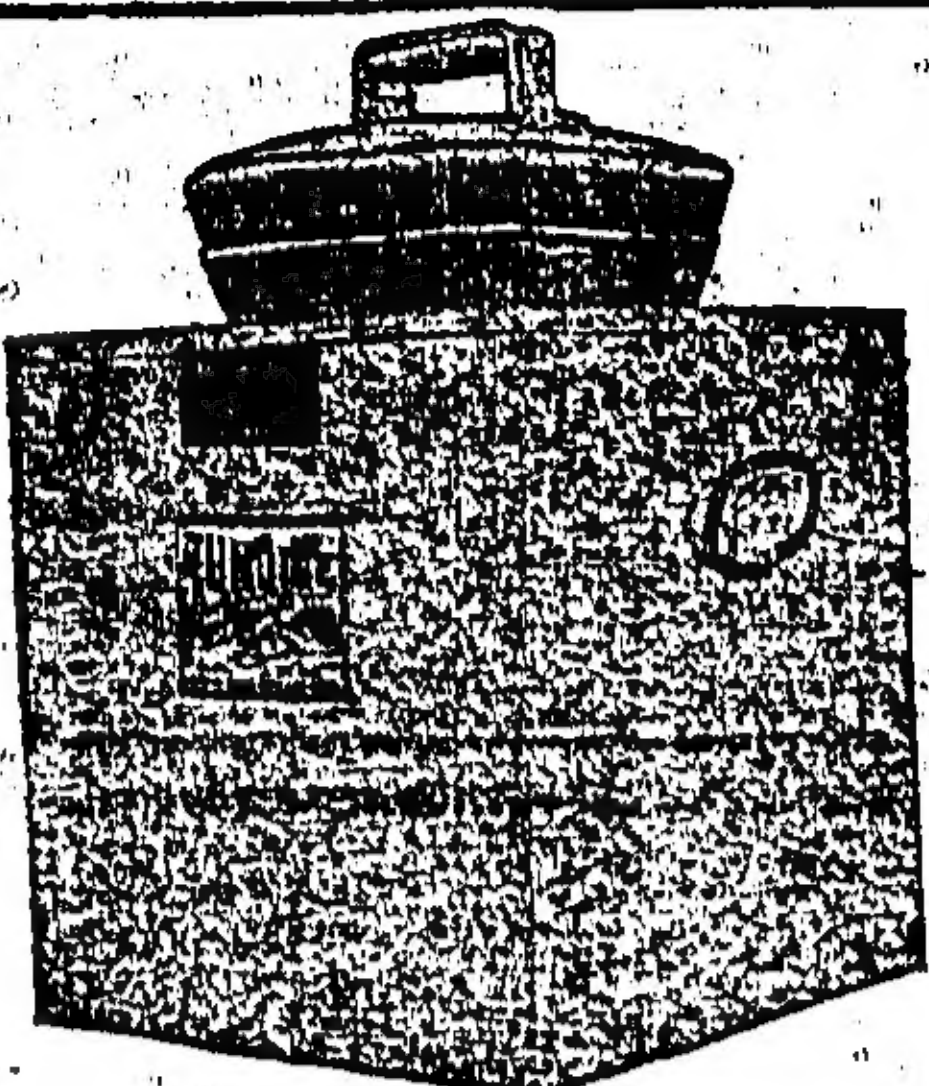
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UNDER THE PUNKAH.

By J. PENN.

Among the large and brilliant assemblage at the V.R.C. fete last week was my noble self. I paid a dollar and a half for the privilege, and I feel the Club owes me tea. For why? Because of the damnable torment endured by me while occupying what was humorously described as a reserved seat. I don't know who is responsible for the designing of the seating accommodation, but whoever he is or they are, the punishment should be made to fit the crime.

Nowhere in all my experience in five continents have I ever encountered anything so exquisitely uncomfortable as the "best" seats at the V.R.C. affair. Not only were they too high and too narrow to accommodate an ordinary-sized human being, but your head was jammed between the knees of the spectator behind you, while your own knees were mixed up with the head and shoulders of the man—or woman—in front. To sit in such a position for three solid hours, and pay a dollar and a half for the privilege, is too much of a joke. If the V.R.C. can't provide more comfortable seats, than this, even if they have to raise the price by fifty cents, then they won't see me again "among those present."

For the ladies—and there were very many—such accommodation is nothing short of an insult. To get at the back seats was like scaling the Pyramids—you simply had to have the assistance of the friendly hands of those above and below. Women are not so helpless getting about nowadays as they used to be, and are good sports enough not to be too finicky about the arrangements made for spectators at sporting affairs. But I defy any ordinary human of either sex to sit for three solid hours on a space the size of a cigar-box, wedged tight fore and aft and on both sides, and unable to shift the position of the feet or shoulders, and pretend they like it. To me the ignominy of our popular club will always recall popular Ratched Cates. I would sooner pay a dollar to be excused than give fifty cents for the "privilege" of occupying one.

And speaking of uncomfortable seats reminds me of Bottlewhaite's friend from north of Tweed, Mr. Haggis. Mac will never ride in a taxi; he prefers a rickshaw if Bottlewhaite's car is not available. Mac says when he sits in a taxi with his back to the driver, he always feels ill, "but when I sit with my face to the taximeter it makes me feel a damned sight worse!"

We get so many conflicting stories from the North these days, says George P. Bottlewhaite, that the whole of the trouble in China must be the work of an energetic Press agent trying to attract attention to tea as a beverage.

Hong Kong 25 years ago! Happy days! I should have liked to have been present when the case of the sailor who objected to the house of detention, because he thought it resembled goal too much, was tried. Notwithstanding his objection, he was sentenced to one month's "hard." This reminds me of the after-the-war curate who objected

to conducting evensongs because it savoured too much of a Church service! But the curate wasn't made a Bishop straight away.

There's no doubt about it—Hong Kong is a queer place. Once a fortnight somebody fires a gun to indicate that "the mail" is in. During the two weeks' interval between guns there will be at least a dozen other mails in almost equally important, but not "the" mail, and so no guns are fired. I suppose in the good old days, when there was coe mail in about two months, it really was necessary to fire a gun, just to remind the merchants that it was time for them to do a little work for a change. But why it should be considered necessary these days to waste good gunpowder on announcing the arrival of one mail among so many is beyond me. Perhaps it's a publicity stunt of some sort; if it is, of course there's nothing more to be said. Hong Kong ideas about publicity certainly are quaint. Fancy a body calling itself a Publicity Committee meeting secretly and not inviting the Press to its deliberations! But the plot failed: news of the coming meeting leaked out (some say one of the Committee gave the news away to one of the local editors), and so "in spite of the desperate efforts of the Publicity Committee to keep its activities concealed from the public, its unbecoming modesty was outraged and the story of its doings appeared in print." Nowhere in the world but in Hong Kong would you find a Publicity Committee so forgetful as to omit to arrange for its own publicity. And I hope that nowhere else would you find a member of a Committee so absent-minded as to use his inside information to his own advantage, quite forgetting to give the word on to others who had an equal right to share the privilege of attending the proceedings of a Publicity Committee.

Those who attend meetings in the Colony of public Companies know how disinclined people are to ventilate their grievances when they have the opportunity. "It isn't done," my boy; it simply isn't done. A few weeks ago (may he forgive me!) a correspondent sent me a few lines on the subject which I now quote with apologies for not having made use of them before:—

Shareholders, you're but children 'neath a Board's paternal care. It's unkind ingratitude your grievances to air. So remember Nanny's warning ere to make your speech you rise—

And "Don't you ask no questions, and you won't get told no lies!"

I am pleased to be able to announce that the local boxing season opened during the week. Articles for the first fight were signed last week-end, and the event took place at Happy Valley Stadium, near the Football Clubhouse, on Tuesday night. By special request, I am unable to publish the names of the contestants or of the referee, who happened to be a retired boxer, but still possessing first weight

which commanded respect from the apprentices for the Broadwood Hill Belt, which trophy also gave the holder the right to be the champion of the Wong Nei Chong kungfong.

Rules governing the fight, which was conducted sans gloves, were announced prior to the start, but several infractions were alleged by the partisans, which the referee was unable to observe owing to encroachment on the "ring," and too much harracking at close quarters. The fight lasted about 15 minutes (without interval), at the end of which time it threatened to become a "catch-as-catch-can" affair. The protagonists were separated, both hors de combat, and the result was declared a draw. An underword was made by certain parties to stage a community fight, but the iron hand of the referee prevented this development. I am asked to say that the contest will be resumed to-morrow (Sunday) night at the same venue.

The landlady of the Castle Peak Road reminds me of a story about a similar accident which happened in Galway. The road was very much like that which circles the New Territories. Hilly and with plenty of sharp corners round precipitous cliffs. A police officer was posted near the landlady to stop all traffic and divert vehicles to another road. One day a big car came along and the constable held up his hand as usual. "What's the matter?" growled the motorist, annoyed at having to stop as he was getting up speed to rush a hill.

At that moment the officer recognised behind the wheel a magistrate noted for his acerbic ways with policemen when they were giving evidence in Court.

"Oh, its yourself, Your Worship!" exclaimed the constable genially. "Yes, it is!" was the snappy answer.

"This all right then," said the officer, as he stepped politely out of the way. "I got orders to let no traffic go by because of the danger of another landslide. But, seeing it's you, Your Worship, 'tis a pleasure to let you pass. Go right ahead, Sir!"

Talking of amateur musical societies, have you heard that one about the pompous gentleman who was selected to the presidential chair of the village Philharmonic Society for the first time.

"I think," he said, addressing the members at a rehearsal, "a couple of tenors would lighten the singing, and—er—I think I can find them for you."

The conductor promptly stepped forward and shuffled his feet. "On behalf of the singers I thank you, Sir," he replied. "I'm certain sure it will make us sing more lively like. You see, sir, the last president was with us for nigh on 20 years, and he never gave us a cent."

Heard in a local school:—Teacher (reading): "And Nero ordered his centurion to give the man twenty stripes."

Son of Police Sergeant: "Lumme, that must have made him a Captain Superintendent!"

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day (August 17).
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.
Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Civil Service v. Kowloon Bowling Green, Police v. Craignower, Kowloon Dock v. Recreation, Kowloon C.C. v. Taikoo. Division II: Craignower v. Civil Service, Taikoo v. H.K. Electric, Kowloon Bowling Green v. Yacht Club, Recreation v. Kowloon C.C.
Queen's Theatre: "A Lady of Chance."
World Theatre: "Tracked by the Police."

Star Theatre: "Odette."
Kowloon C.C. Concert, 9.15 p.m.: Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 7.08 a.m. and 10.04 p.m.; Low: 12.22 a.m. and 2.42 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe, 10.40; Marseilles (Malva), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday (August 18).
Twelfth Sunday After Trinity.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.
Lawn Bowls:—Interdepartmental Competition: Police v. Revenue.
Queen's Theatre: "Publicity Madness."
World Theatre: "The Thief of Bagdad."
Star Theatre: "Go West."
Ten Dances: Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 7.47 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.; Low: 1.13 a.m. and 3.13 p.m.

Monday (August 19).
Sale of Crown Land: Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 2209, 2210, and 2211, Inland Lot No. 2913.
Water Polo: Somerset's v. V.R.C. "B" v. Kowloon "A" v. Chinese "B" v. V.R.C. 5.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Publicity Madness."
World Theatre: "The Thief of Bagdad."

Star Theatre: "Go West."
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula Hotel, and Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 7.47 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.; Low: 1.13 p.m. and 2.13 p.m.

Tuesday (August 20).
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Water Polo: K.O.S.B. "A" v. V.R.C. "A" Chinese "A" v. Navy.
Billiards: Buffalo Club v. Garrison Mess, Police v. K.O.S.B., Royal Artillery v. Royal Engineers, Police Reserves v. Craignower, C. and P.O.'s Club v. Somerset's.
Queen's Theatre: "The Girl from Chicago."

World Theatre: "Beverly of Graustark."
Star Theatre: "The Untamed Lady."
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 9 a.m. and 10.40 p.m.; Low: 2.37 a.m. and 4.14 p.m.

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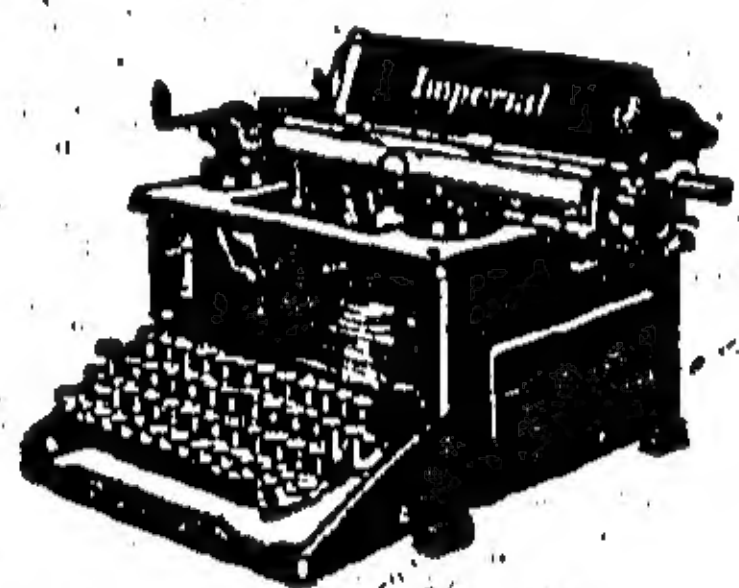
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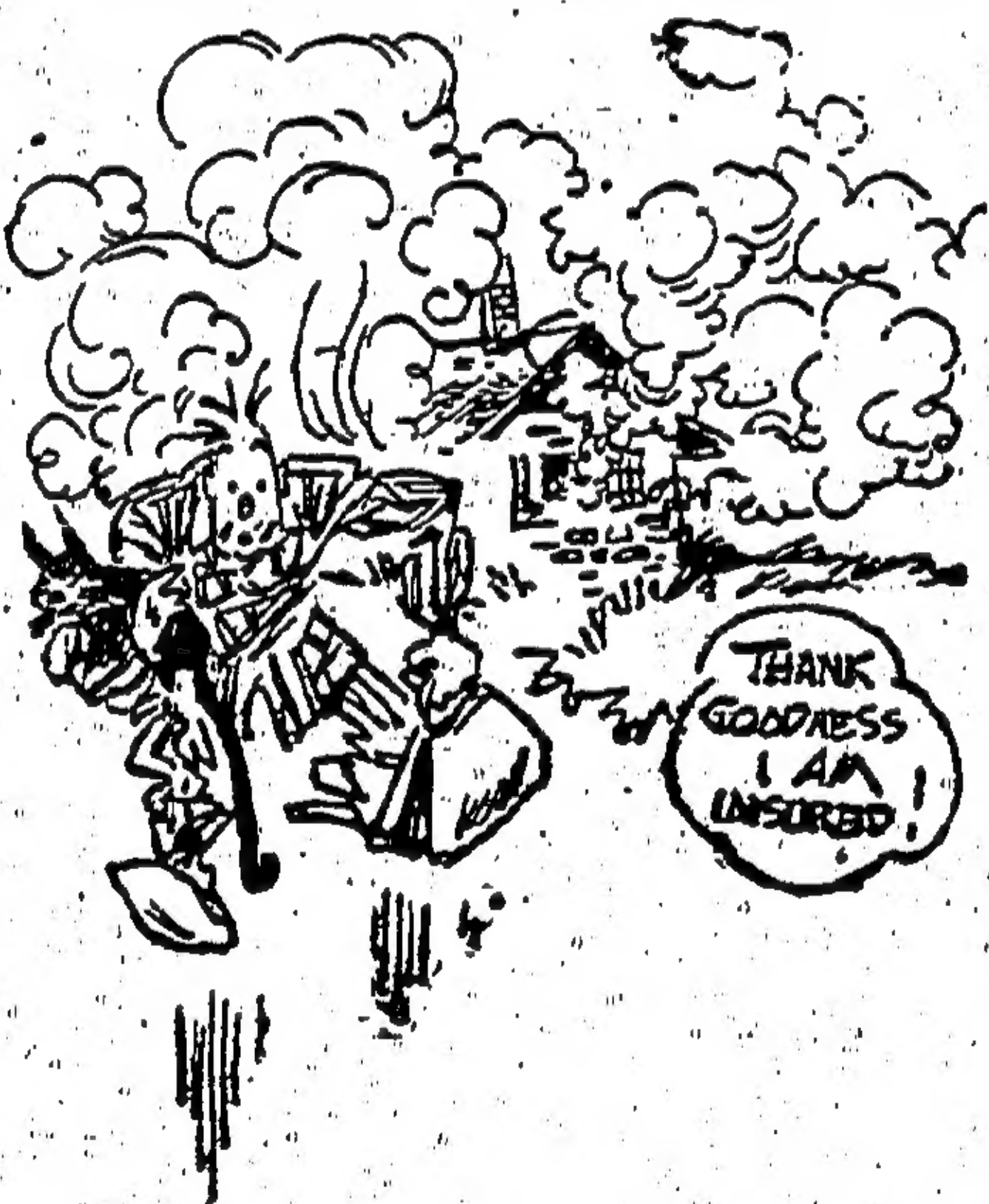
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Woodford.—A children's corner in All Saints' Church, Woodford Wells, was dedicated by the Bishop of Chelmsford.

Naples.—A wing of the Royal Palace, five storeys high, collapsed. Two persons were killed and 12 other injured.

Rochester.—While painting a shop front in High Street, Rochester, James Wells, 50, fell from a ladder and broke his neck.

Derby.—Ernest Farnsworth, 68, a widower, was burned to death in a caravan fire at Steple Grange, Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

Paris.—The Rumanian Camera has voted an extraordinary credit of nearly 8,000,000,000 lei about (£8,100,000) for railway reconstruction.

Naples.—The King of Egypt, who is making a tour of Europe extending over six months, has arrived with his family at Naples on his way to Genoa.

London.—Artificial sunlight treatment has been provided for their employees by the Dunlop Company, who have opened an ultra-violet ray clinic at their works.

Paris.—M. Achille Bel, who has made researches in synthetic chemistry, has been elected to the French Academy of Sciences, in succession to the late Marshal Foch.

Los Angeles.—Jackie Coogan, the 13-year-old film "star," was operated on for acute appendicitis. His condition is reported to be excellent. He was taken ill suddenly.

Aden.—A truce has been arranged in the State of Shukra in the Aden Protectorate, where some of his subjects have been in arms against the Fadi Sultan Abdullah ben Hussein.

Newcastle.—Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., of Walker-on-Tyne, have booked a contract for the hull and machinery for a motor-tanker of about 9,000 tons for Norwegian owners.

Mendoza.—Six people have been killed in another earthquake at Villa Atuel, in the Mendoza province of Argentina. The village was half destroyed by an earthquake a few days ago.

London.—The People's League of Health ninth traveling scholarship, awarded in connection with the Sims Woodhead series of lectures, has been gained by Miss Janet Louise Russell, a teacher, who will shortly visit the Continent.

Paris.—Professor W. Caldwell, of McGill University, Montreal, lectured before the Alliance Française in Paris on the relations between Canada and the British Empire in connection with French-Canadian problems.

Liverpool.—Thomas Lees, a seven months old baby, of Peckinham Street, Liverpool, was drowned in a bucket of water. The baby was left on a bed beside which the bucket stood. Apparently it crawled about the bed, and fell over into the bucket.

Geneva.—Geneva University celebrated the centenary of the birth of the Geneva novelist, M. Victor Cherbuliez, who was for 36 years editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and was the only Swiss writer to be elected a member of the Académie Française.

Aden.—The forces of the Zaidi Imam of Sana'a were repulsed by the Zaidi and other local tribesmen in an attack on Beit el Fakih in the Tihama of the Yemen at the end of last month. The Baranig captured a large supply of ammunition and provisions.

Mangalia.—The Princess of Rumania, mother of the King, attended by M. Vaid, the Minister of Education, was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the new Monastery of Saint Helena of the Sea, near Mangalia, in the Dobruja, on the coast of the Black Sea.

Edinburgh.—Royal High School of Edinburgh, where many famous Scottish youth attended, including Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, has celebrated the centenary of its Hamilton buildings by unveiling a bronze tablet of Thomas Hamilton, their architect. The tablet is by Sir Alexander Stevenson, Lord Provost.

Leatherhead.—Just as the traffic rush hours were beginning on the Southern Railway on a recent Saturday morning an empty electric train fouled the points near Dorking North station, and the leading coach was derailed. The down line was completely blocked for some time. A single up was established between Dorking North and Leatherhead.

Copenhagen.—Dr. Knud Rasmussen, the Danish Arctic explorer, has celebrated the 50th anniversary of his birthday. The day was marked by the receipt of many congratulations by the distinguished explorer, including a message from the Government of Greenland. Dr. Rasmussen marked the occasion by publishing a selection of Eskimo tales and the report of the fifth Thule Expedition.

HARROW BOY'S
DEATH.FALL FROM SCHOOLROOM
WINDOW.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

The fatality which occurred at Harrow School, when Michael Charles Temple Williams, aged 15, fell from a window at his school house, Rendall's, Grovhill, and was killed, was the subject of an inquest conducted by the Coroner, Dr. G. A. Cohen, at Harrow a few days ago.

It was stated that Williams was a collector of birds' eggs, and was probably attempting to reach a nest from the window sill. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Dr. Cyril Norwood, headmaster of Harrow, was among the public who attended the inquest. The boy's mother was not present.

P. C. Mumford put in a plan, and stated that the window from which the boy fell was 36 ft. 6 in. from the ground.

Mother's Name Kept Secret.

Mr. A. W. Siddons, housemaster of Rendall's, said the father of the boy was dead, and at his suggestion the Coroner agreed not to disclose the name and address of the mother.

Mr. Siddons said Williams was a bright and happy boy, and so far as he knew had no worries. One of the maids saw him before the accident. Williams had been excused school as he had been given a Seidlitz powder.

The Coroner: Can you in any way account for the accident?
Mr. Siddons: The window is a very narrow one, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, and was not, one boy could fall out of easily. I knew from two other boys that Williams was keen about bird-nesting. Two or three days before he told boys he would like to try to see if there were any nests under the eaves or under the roof of the house.

A Bird's Nest.

The Coroner: Is there a bird's nest under the eaves?

Mr. Siddons: Yes. It has been pointed out to me. On the window ledge below, which is very steep, there is a new scratch. It looks as though it was made by the nail of a boot. When he was found on the ground under this window one of his hands was very dirty, as though he had been feeling along the gutter. On the ground near where the body was found there was an eggshell.

The Coroner: Was the window in his room?
Siddons: It was not his room. It was the only room from which he could get at the nest.

Had he no right to be in the room?—I cannot say that. He was quite free to go there. It was another boy's room.

Mr. Siddons said Williams was a very keen egg collector and had done a good deal of bird-nesting during the term.

Dr. Mungo Park said the lad was taken to Harrow School sanatorium, where he died from a fracture of the base of the skull about two hours after the accident.

The coroner informed the jury that sufficient evidence had been given for them to form an accurate opinion as to what happened. There was no evidence other than that which would indicate that it was an accident.

The jury agreed and returned a verdict as given above.

The Coroner on behalf of himself and the jury expressed sympathy with the mother.

FOUND DEAD AFTER A
JUDGMENT.ALLEGED PRESSURE ON A
MAN FOR DAMAGES.

A man's death after alleged pressure for payment of damages and costs awarded against him in the High Court was the subject of an inquest at Camberwell on Mr. Dulputram Aditran Bhootwalla, aged thirty, of Brixton Hill. Mr. Bhootwalla was found gassed at his home.

The coroner, Mr. Cowburn, in adjourning the inquest, said that an opportunity should be given to any persons to appear in reference to the allegations which had been made.

Mr. Bhootwalla's mother said that a verdict was given against her son in the High Court for £2,000 respecting a motor-car accident. Mr. Bhootwalla had a third party insurance, but the insurance company would not meet the claim because Mr. Bhootwalla's chauffeur had not renewed his licence at the time of the accident.

The bailiffs were put in at Mr. Bhootwalla's City business premises on July 4. The mother alleged that the bailiffs did not wait to see whether he could pay, but simply rushed in.

Mr. Albert Walter Scott, Mr. Bhootwalla's solicitor, said that Mr. Bhootwalla was in the position to pay the damages and costs, although it would have taken a little time to realise some property.

SIR THOMAS MORE.

EXHIBITION OF PERSONAL
RELICS.SKETCHES LENT BY
THE KING.

A remarkable collection of personal, historic, and literary relics of Sir Thomas More has been collected in the convent in Beaufort Street, Chelsea, which stands on the site of the house from which the great thinker was taken to the Tower and to his death in 1535.

In the garden of the convent still stands a mulberry tree, bound together by cross bands and chains, which dates from the days of More, and one is at liberty to think of it as sheltering him as he sat among his family and friends delighting them with his witty conversation.

The tomb of More is in Chelsea Old Church close by. His skull is preserved in the crypt in St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury. The most interesting part of the exhibition is the set of personal relics of the man who is to Roman Catholics the Blessed Martyr Sir Thomas More.

Many of these have been lent for the first time by the Roman Catholic institutions that possess them. There are several pieces of the hair shirt which the Lord Chancellor wore and which, as we know from the "Life" by his son-in-law Roper, he gave to his beloved daughter Margaret Roper on the day of his execution.

Relics and Portraits.

One is brought very near to the great man when looking at the personal possessions of More, which were bequeathed to Stonhurst College by Father Thomas More, his last male descendant. Among these are the rich gold "George" presented to him by Henry VIII when he was the friend and trusted Minister of the king who in the end destroyed him.

Here, too, is the seal used by More as Sub-Treasurer of England, and two very delicately wrought gold crucifixes. From a convent at Chelmsford comes a curious rosary

ring which was handed down in the More family until modern times, and from a convent of York a fragment of More's cap of black silk, doubtless of the kind familiar to everyone from the famous portraits by Holbein.

The exhibition contains a very large number of portraits of More and his famous circle of friends. Of outstanding interest are Holbein's original chalk sketches of More and his daughter Margaret, which the King has lent from the library at Windsor. There is also a less well-known portrait in oils of More by Holbein, which seems to date from an earlier time in his life, and the very famous Holbein portrait of More's friend Erasmus.

Shakespeare's Writing?

Mr. John Burns, who is an enthusiastic collector of books about More, has lent some valuable things, including early manuscript copies of Roper's "Life," and first editions of the "Utopia" in Latin and in English and a first edition of the "Dialogue of Comfort Against Tribulation," which was written in the Tower and smuggled out to his family by his daughter.

There are in the exhibition one or two manuscripts of books by him which may be in his own writing, such as the copy of the "History of King Henry VII," which comes from the College of Arms. There is one facsimile page on view which may connect the names of More and Shakespeare. This is the famous passage which was interpolated into a play on the life of More.

The play, of which the manuscript exists, was written by Anthony Munday, but there are some pages added in another hand in order, as it is supposed, to meet the requirements of the censor. Some modern experts on handwriting maintain that the writer of these pages was Shakespeare. If this theory is correct this is the only existing specimen of Shakespeare's handwriting that we possess apart, of course, from his autograph.

This collection is one of the most fascinating displays of the relics of a great man that has been made in London for years past. A short distance away from the convent is Crosby Hall, transplanted years ago from the City of London and once in the possession of Sir Thomas More, where some interesting old documents and prints are on view.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,

HONG KONG.

August 18, 1929, 12th Sunday after

Trinity—

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

Holy Communion at Park Church at

8 a.m.

Children's Service at 10 a.m.

Sunday School at Park School at

10 a.m.

Matins at 11 a.m.

Preacher:—Rev. R. V. Koop.

Holy Communion at 12 noon.

Evening at 6 p.m.

Preacher:—The Dean. [97]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST,

SCIENTIST.

(Branch of The Mother Church,

The First Church of Christ,

Scientist, in Boston,

Mass, U.S.A.)

Mandarin Road, Snow Bown

Road, Tram Station.

SUNDAY SERVICE, August 18, 1929, at

11.15 a.m.—

Subject:—Soul.

The Sunday School is held on Sunday

Mornings at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday Evening Meeting at

8.30 p.m.

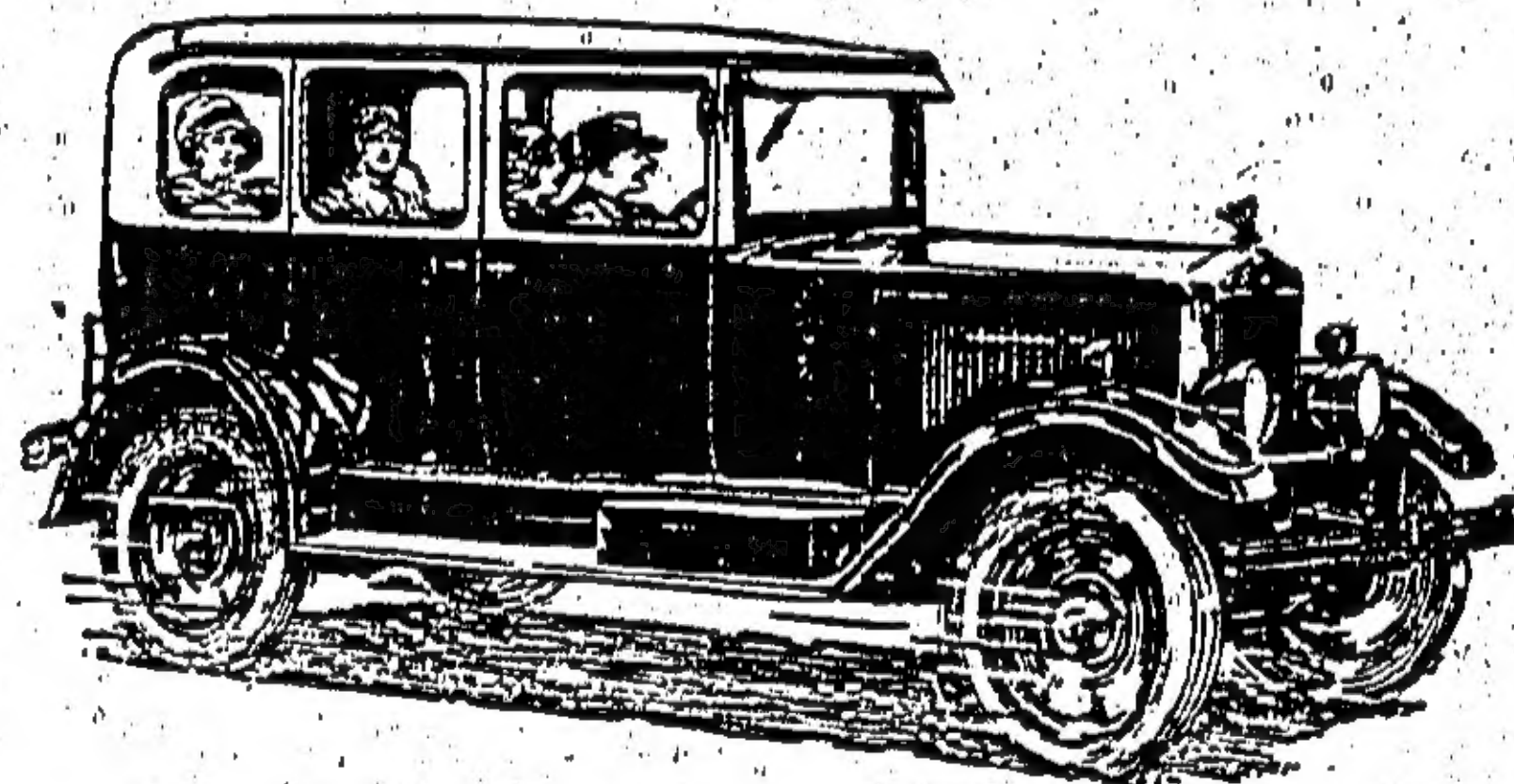
Reading Room at above address, open—

Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.

The Public is cordially invited to attend

the services and visit the Reading Room. [97]

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and wisely

IT is not enough to build well—we must build wisely.
So Morris studied conditions.

Morris built a bigger car, with high clearance for the road that dwindled to a trail. Sturdy suspension, deep springing on a 56 in. wheel track to ride where there was no road at all. A higher-powered engine to climb gradients more fit for mules than motors, each detail of its design to ensure a smooth, high output of power in all conditions of climate. Above all, a job that, from wheel to wheel, would be so reliable, so trustworthy, that your mind would be easy a thousand miles from a garage.

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THE HONG KONG HOTEL GARAGE
(HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.)
HONG KONG.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Diner: "Hey waiter—hey!"
Waiter: "All right, sir, but we shall have to send out for it."

Little Margie (observing derbymuted instruments in orchestra): "Oh, mamma, there's one of those hat bands!"

The Boss: "What—you a college graduate and you can't get tickets for the big game? Say, what do you think you're in this firm for?"

Boy: "No, mister, I don't want to sell this trout."

Angler: "Well, just let me measure him, so that I can truthfully say how big the trout was that got away from me."

A boy was out for catfish in a Mississippi yawl. He landed a big one that pulled him overboard. As he crawled in again, spluttering mud, he yelled:
"What I wants to know is, is this fish a-fishin' or is this fish a-kiddin'?"

They were discussing silk stockings.

They were invented in Queen Elizabeth's time," said the man who knows everything.
"Yes," commented another, "but they weren't discovered till the twentieth century."

An American tourist just back home sends this word of cheer:—

"A few weeks ago we were prowling through beautiful old Warwick Castle in England. As we stood speechless and a bit reverent in the glorious old hall, its fine ceiling seemed lost in the shadows above. All was silent; only the gentle Avon rippling below the long windows could be heard. Then the siren voice of the ever-present lady from Dubuque, cutting the hush like a fire axe: 'Now, Pa,' she screamed, 'wouldn't our loud speaker sound well in here!'"

School Teacher: "If a farmer has 14,000 pecks of potatoes, and he sells them for 20 cents a peck, what will he get?"

Small Boy: "A set of golf clubs, a radio, and a town car."

Johnny had seen his mother measure a yard by holding one end to her nose and the other at arm's length.

One day he came running in with a piece of rope.
"Here, Mother," he said, "smell this and see how long it is."

Lily had begun to learn natural history. At tea-time her father questioned her.

"Let me see, where do figs come from?"

"From fig trees," replied Lily.

"And lemons?"

"From lemon trees."

"And dates?"

Lily thought a moment before she replied:—

"From calendars!"

The teacher was examining the class to see how much they remembered of a natural history lesson given the day before.

"Now, Johnny," she said, "which animal do you remember?"

"The warmer," replied Johnny.

"Nonsense! There's no such animal. Sit down."

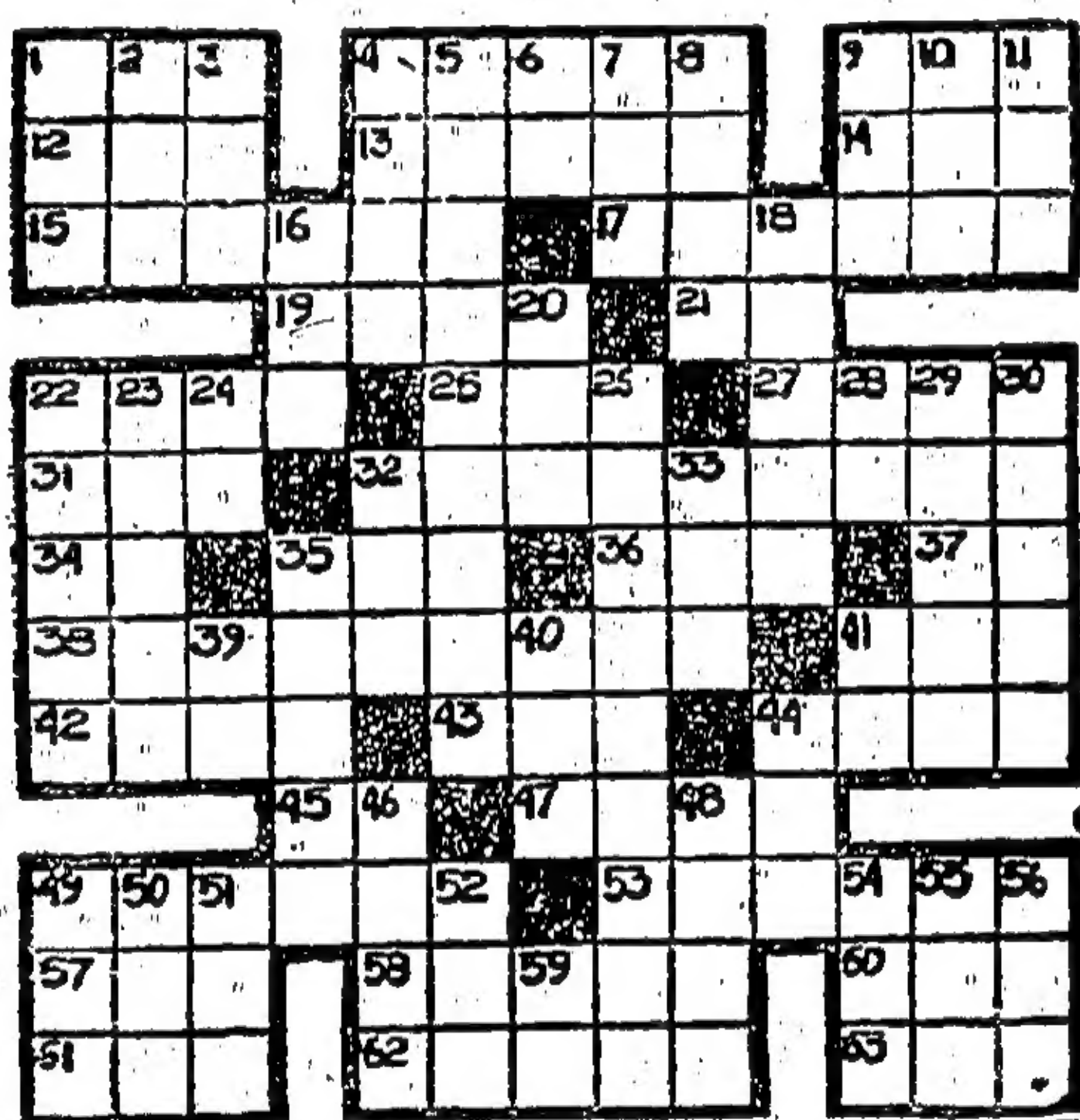
"Please, miss, I know what 'means' means," said another boy. "E means the other."

A small boy was told that he must write to his grandmother a letter of sympathy on the death of her husband.

This was the letter, adorned with many blots, that eventually arrived:—

"Dear Grandma—What a pity about poor Grandpa! Please send me some stamps. There is a new boy here who squeaks if I hit him. With love, from Roger."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



- Horizontal.
- To marry.
 - Holy person.
 - Upper part.
 - Since.
 - Boredom.
 - To inspire fear.
 - Poem.
 - Heat of passion.
 - Dry.
 - In this way.
 - Blow.
 - Dance step.
 - Journey.
 - Enclosure.
 - Who wrote "The Scarlet Letter".
 - By.
 - Flying mammal.
 - Atmosphere.
 - Exists.
 - Those who separate grain from ears.
 - Very warm.
 - Kind of fur.
 - Affirmative.
 - Marshes.
 - Supposing that.
 - South American ostrich.
 - To conquer.
 - Property.
 - A constellation.
 - Puppy.
 - At present.
 - Insane.
 - Girls nickname.
 - Welsh river.

- Vertical.
- Part of "to be."
 - Self.
 - Spanish title.
 - Prophet.
 - Instinctive aversion.
 - Witch.
 - Hard-shell fruit.
 - Joins.
 - Faucet.
 - To be in debt to.
 - Through.
 - Short sleep.
 - Engine.
 - A bird.
 - Brief quarrels.
 - Stream of forgetfulness.
 - Article.
 - Shell that sheds light.
 - Correlative of either.
 - Labour organization.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

VITAMINS COLLOP
I U O I O U O R
A N O H O V V A N I L L A
N K N U T A C L N
D I E T L T H E R I N D
S C R A G G I N E S S F I
E L O A O I S O D A
C P E A R L S N P L
A M T E A R L Y D
L B E C B A A A S H
I O I C L E S G M M N O A
P I R E L A N D P I I N
A L B U M E N O A R S A D
S E O E D E R E E L
H O M I N Y G A N Y M E D E

SUBURBAN HEIGHTS

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

BOY'S THOUSAND WICKETS.

Surrey and the M.C.C. are both keeping their eyes on an "infant phenomenon." His name is Cyril Fyres, he is fourteen years old, and he is at Hillsbrow School, Redhill. He is a fast bowler whom his own contemporaries seem quite unable to play. Last season he took 1,020 wickets for an average of 3.78 runs— even allowing for a schoolboy's readiness to play everyday and all day, who could have thought one bowler could take a thousand wickets in a season!—and his average up to date this year is 3.79.

Against other schools he frequently has averages like six wickets for three, six wickets for seven, eight wickets for three, and so on. He generally cleans bowls the other boys (who very often cannot see the ball coming), and it is seldom that a batsman survives two overs with him. His headmaster says he has a perfect action—a short run, a complete circle with his arm, and such precision and power that stumps are frequently shattered. His parents live in Ceylon, where it was intended he should return on leaving school, but it is said a proposal has been made to his father by the Surrey C.C. that he should remain in England for training with a view to his joining the Surrey colts.

REMARKABLE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNATIONALS.

Some remarkable figures were disclosed when the balance-sheet and statement of accounts was presented at the annual meeting of the Rugby Football Union at the Hotel Metropole, London. There was a balance on the match account of no less than £27,170 15s. 2d. The net profit on the England and Wales match at Twickenham was £12,381 8s. 4d., and on the England v. Ireland game on the same ground of £11,719 8s. 2d.

The Trial Match at Newcastle yielded more than £240, but that at Cambridge produced rather less than £40, while England v. The Rest at Twickenham showed a profit of £1,007 12s. 8d.

The balance on the revenue account was £10,708 8s. 7d., as against £16,853 13s. 7d. in the season of 1927-28.

Mr. W. T. Pearce, of Gloucestershire, was elected president of the Union; Messrs. A. D. Stoop and R. F. Oakes were chosen as vice-presidents, and Mr. E. Prescott re-elected hon. treasurer.

The proposed additions to rules as to professionalism, brought forward by the Rugby Union Committee, were passed. New Clubs accepted as members were Old Devonians, Hursley College, Old Hurst Johnians, and Kenilworth.

BASEBALL IN LONDON.

The London Americans beat the Firestones team, of Cleveland, Ohio, at baseball at Stamford Bridge by eight runs to four. The latter side had the assistance of J. McDonough and R. Gurney, two Rhodes scholars who made a reputation for themselves in the United States. McDonough acted as pitcher and Gurney as catcher and, seeing that this was their first game in England, they gave a highly creditable performance. Both are also big hitters, and with more practice they should do very well at bat.

The pitching of Carey Bok for the London Americans proved too good for the Firestones. He and Giddens are other Oxford men who are recruits to the London Americans. Bok struck out 13 of the opposition, while Giddens felled smartly at second base. Neither is afraid to hit the ball.

London scored their first run in their third innings, and the next two produced seven, a splendid hit by Edmack bringing three men home in the fourth inning. London failed to score again, but they had built up a big enough lead for the Firestones were only able to score two in their fourth and one each in their fifth and sixth innings. H. Wickes brought off two excellent catches at left field for the winners, while the fielding of both sides was, in view of the state of the turf, commendably clean.

MAINLY FOR THE MEN.

The traveller returned from India would fail in the duty of giving joy to the family circle if he did not occasionally dwell on the discomforts, dangers and drawbacks of life in that land. So there are tales of snakes, tigers, high temperatures, sunstroke, heatstroke, fever, plague, dacoits, earthquakes, and agitators. The hero seldom lays enough emphasis on that martyrdom which he suffers through the topi. Shown a topi, the patron of Savile-row, the tailor's paradise in London, would protest that such an atrocity and fashion could not be mentioned in the same breath.

Fashion seems to have halted in two quarters. Lord Curzon left his mark on the files, frontier policy, and ancient monuments of India. He is also remembered in the hat shop. The Curzon topi—white or grey—is light, neatly fitting to the head, and capable of keeping off the sun in his less strenuous moods. It is the fit hat for Durbar, weddings, and such-like occasions.

Then there is its antithesis—the pig-sticker. Of the thickest, pitch-covered with khaki drill, lined with green cloth underneath the brim and with red silk inside the crown, amazingly light, it comes well over the eyes and the nape of the neck. It is designed to ward off the hottest sun in the hottest place on the hottest day. Its protection is often supplemented by the quilted spine pad. It is the topi of the frontier officer, of the canal works engineer, of the railway construction man. No sane person refuses to wear it on the plains of the Punjab in June.

The enlightened Army Administration of to-day permits the soldier and officer to substitute the "pigsticker" topi for the efficient but not so protective elongated military helmet when the heat is at its fiercest and ceremonial parades are out of question. Disgraced editors have been known to wear pigstickers in their offices; viceroys wear them in dhikars, chiefly to create the right atmosphere; women have been known to don them out of bravado, who would otherwise wear ordinary hats of London, except when they are lady doctors, inspectors of schools, or tourists and away from any signs of shade or civilization.

The topi is not the only sartorial sign of Oriental life. There is the cummerbund. It is now slightly out of fashion. Perhaps the feat of the Labour members of Parliament who introduced it to the House of Commons one sultry July evening made it unpopular. However that may be, it forms part of the mess kit of many regiments and gives a gorgeous touch to the white drill of the evening. It used to be the proper accompaniment of the white dinner jacket and white trousers, and then it was severely black. Nowadays the simple white waistcoat takes its place, and is less likely to bring prickly heat, especially if it is backless. Nor is there such a delicacy in concealing the suspenders in the garb of the daytime's tussore silk or holland, and the cummerbund worn with such a suit would stamp the wearer as living in the past.

There was to be seen recently in London a hat at least twenty-five inches in diameter. Every man who looked at it and at its wearer rejoiced. It set off her face. It festooned it. It furnished it with a frame and a background. It made her look younger and lovelier.

In the past few years women's hats—those tight-fitting, clamped-down, cloche affairs—have been a sore trial. They have made the young look forty, and the mature looked every defect without heightening any of the charms of a woman's face. Of the millions who have worn them they suited, perhaps, one in a thousand—and even she was young enough to have known better. Now, thank heaven, their reign is ending, and the art that half reveals and half conceals is coming into its own once more.

Details of the £8,000,000 scheme for electrical development in North-East England were published recently by the Central Electricity Board. The area, covering 5,050 square miles, contains a population of more than 2,500,000 inhabitants, and comprises the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and a part of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Standardisation is the ultimate objective of the plan, and this, it is calculated, will be complete within a period of thirteen years. Consumption of electricity per head in North-East England in 1927 was about 247 units. It is estimated that under the new scheme this will increase to an average of 410 units during 1935-6.

A THRILLING ROMANCE OF THE UNDERWORLD

—presenting Norma Shearer
in her most striking role!

NORMA SHEARER.

LOWELL SHERMAN
AND
GWEN LEE
IN

A LADY OF CHANCE

AT THE **QUEEN'S** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

The famous wonder dog at his best in another thrilling adventure story!

WARNER BROS. PRESENT
RINT-TINTIN
IN
"TRACKED"
BY THE POLICE



AT THE **WORLD** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

SPLendid acting, delightful scenery, drama, thrills and romance in a lavish screen version of Victorien Sardou's famous stage play!

ODETTE

A BRITISH PRODUCTION

with

FRANCESCA BERTINI, WARWICK WARD

AT THE **STAR** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30 & 9.20.

CINEMA NEWS.

"PUBLICITY MADNESS."

"Publicity Madness," which will be shown at the Queen's on Sunday and Monday, is, according to advance reports, something new, in the way of featured comedies. Adapted from a story by Anita Loos, it shows the succession of comic situations which go to make up the life of an enterprising soap salesman, Edmund Lowe, who will be remembered for his work as Sergeant Quirt in "What Price Glory," has the leading role. Lois Moran is the shy little daughter of the old fashioned manufacturer, who changes into a beautiful flapper—just to prove to the smart salesman that it can be done.

"THE GIRL FROM CHICAGO."

"The Girl From Chicago," a Warner Brothers production, co-starring Conrad Nagel and Myrna Loy comes to the Queen's, on Tuesday and Wednesday. It tells of the hair-raising adventures of a Southern girl, who leaves her father on the old plantation to come to the city to free her brother from a gang of crooks.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 9 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

QUEEN'S



Romance of Daring and Danger!

Conrad Nagel and Myrna Loy
"The Girl From CHICAGO"
with WILLIAM BURNES "Conrad" Nagel
and MYRNA LOY
A WARNER BROS. PRODUCTION

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Time and experience have proved "Ritz" style and quality.

We are now showing the newest shapes in useful shades of grey and fawn for present wear.

Mackintosh's

ESTABLISHED 1888.

TAK CHEONG

50/2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunks are the best known trunks in the world and offer the utmost value.

Full Size... \$150.00
Cabin Size... \$115.00

Also just received an entirely new line of Hand Wardrobes (a short trip requires just such luggage). Note below the Packing List:—

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| 4 Suits | 6 Ties |
| 1 Extra Pr. Trousers | 12 Collars |
| 1 Pr. Golf Knickers | 12 Pr. Hose |
| 1 Pair Golf Hose | 12 Handkerchieves |
| 1 Lounge Robe | 2 Pr. Shoes |
| 6 Suits Underwear | 1 Toilet Case |
| 3 Pr. Pyjamas | 6 Shirts |

Price: \$55.00.

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[2811]

PEPS
for COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS etc.

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Peps



BOLS
DRY
GIN.

Thousands of years ago, Noah floated the first limited company, while the rest of the World was in liquidation: BOLS in the year 1675 was first in the field with a guaranteed pure gin, and for over 350 years now, BOLS DRY GIN has given full satisfaction to generations of friends.

Be sure it IS BOLS DRY GIN, then go ahead!

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTORS:—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PHONE C. 190.

HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, WEIHAIWEI.

WATER POLICE SERGEANT DISGRACED.

PIRATICAL ACTS AMONG THE BOAT PEOPLE.

GOVERNMENT'S ANXIETY TO PROTECT PUBLIC FROM VICTIMISATION.

MAXIMUM SENTENCES IMPOSED.

Lance Sergeant John Charles Wootton, formerly of the Water Police, was yesterday sentenced to a total of twelve months' imprisonment for a series of offences against Chinese boat people. Wootton pleaded guilty to accepting bribes, demanding money by menaces and stealing a sump. Wootton was described by Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, the Assistant Attorney-General, as a "disgrace to the Colony and to the country which gave him birth."

The Magistrate, Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, said he hoped the boat people in future would take complaints to senior members of the Force and emphasised the need of creating confidence between the Water Police and the boat people.

WORSE THAN THE GODDARD CASE.

At the previous hearing defendant was charged on four counts of accepting bribes and one of misconducting himself as a public servant. When the case was called yesterday before Mr. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate Mr. Somerset Fitzroy said that another six charges must be added.

The full list of charges was as follows:—

(a.)—For that you Lance Sergeant John Charles Wootton, being a public servant, unlawfully did accept a bribe of \$10 from one Cheng Yiu Ting, master of Fishing Boat No. 4104W with a view to influence your conduct as such public servant, at Kowloon Bay in the waters of this Colony on the 7th inst.

(b.)—For that you Lance Sergeant John Charles Wootton, being a public servant, unlawfully did accept a bribe of \$10 from one Cheng Yiu Ting, master of Fishing Boat No. 4104W with a view to influence your conduct as such public servant, at Kowloon Bay in the waters of this Colony on the 7th inst.

(c.)—For that you Lance Sergeant John Charles Wootton, being a public servant, unlawfully did accept a bribe of \$2 from one Cho Yui, fisherman, with a view to influence your conduct as such public servant at Shaikwan Harbour in the waters of this Colony on the 5th inst.

(d.)—For that you Lance Sergeant John Charles Wootton, being a public servant, unlawfully did accept a bribe of \$5 from one Chung Sap Ng, mistress of Fishing Boat No. 4206W with a view to influence your conduct as such public servant at Chai Wan Bay in the waters of this Colony on the 6th inst.

(e.)—For that you Lance Sergeant John Charles Wootton, unlawfully did misconduct yourself as a police constable on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of August, 1929, in the waters of the Colony.

(f.)—For that you John Charles Wootton on the 5th August, 1929, in the waters of this Colony, feloniously stole \$5.50, the property of Cheung Kum Shau, master of fishing boat No. 1383W.

(g.)—For that you John Charles Wootton on the 5th August, 1929, in the waters of this Colony, feloniously, with menaces or by force, demanded \$20 from Kwok Shap, the master of fishing boat No. 835W with intent then feloniously to steal the same.

(h.)—For that you John Charles Wootton on the 5th August, 1929, at Junk Bay in the waters of this Colony, stole a sump and two lamps, the property of Leung Po, master of fishing boat No. 2322D.

(i.)—For that you John Charles Wootton on the 5th August, 1929, at Junk Bay in the waters of this Colony, by menaces or force, demanded \$10 from one Leung Po with intent to feloniously steal the said \$10.

(j.)—For that you John Charles Wootton on the 7th August, 1929, in Kowloon Bay in the waters of this Colony, feloniously with menaces or force, demanded \$10 from one Cheung Shing with intent then feloniously to steal the same.

(k.)—For that you John Charles Wootton on the 8th August, 1929, at Chai Wan in the waters of the Colony, feloniously, with menaces or force, demanded \$10 from one Chung Sap Ng with intent then feloniously to steal the same.

The accused pleaded guilty to each of these charges.

Mr. Fitzroy having said that there was no need whatever to proceed with the original four indictments, His Worship then formally put the first four of the original counts to the defendant, who pleaded guilty to all of them.

The fifth charge, that of misconduct, was not, therefore, read to the defendant, it being alternative to the first four.

Mr. Fitzroy: The last six charges are the most important ones. None of them, he said in reply to His Worship, was alternative.

Mr. Fitzroy described the case as "most serious. It was, indeed, one of the most serious that they had ever had in the Colony. The defendant had joined the Police Force in January last and was given a position of trust to see the laws of the Colony were carried out.

On August 5, with all lights out on his launch, defendant steamed out of Lyseum Pass to the other side, where, finding fishing boats without lights, he demanded money from them.

He not only did that, but in one instance, not being able to get sufficient money, he took a fisherman on board until he was able to get his "squeeze." Another man had no money and had his sump stolen. Where the craft, had gone was not known.

The defendant could not have done all this without the cognizance of the crew and the crew of the police launch, but it had to be remembered that the crew were under his orders.

Not satisfied with that, the defendant collected a considerable amount of money the following night, when he again steamed out of the harbour without lights. In Chai Wan Bay, he went through the same procedure and extorted money from fisherman, who, thinking that they were fined, paid him the money. The next night he proceeded again in the same manner.

Why Committal Was Not Asked For.

Normally, Mr. Fitzroy said, he would not have asked His Worship to deal with the case but would have applied for committal but the defendant had only joined the Force in January, and this was his first offence.

The crimes had been carefully planned and by them the defendant had gained the contempt and hatred of the Force. He was a disgrace to the Colony and a disgrace to the country which gave him birth.

When asked if he had anything to say, the defendant replied in the negative.

Mr. Fitzroy said there was another thing he wanted to say. He did not know if the defendant proposed to return, any of the money to the people or not.

His Worship intimated that he did not know how the people could be got hold of.

Mr. Fitzroy replied that there were about ten complaints, including several in respect of whom no charges had been brought against the defendant. They would have appeared as witnesses for the prosecution if the defendant had denied the charges.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

Turning to defendant, His Worship said that he need hardly point out that the crime for which he had been arrested was a terrible matter. His Worship thought that was obvious to everybody.

Not very long ago, a Police Inspector in London was sentenced for offences which were in some ways similar to the offences which the defendant had committed. In some respect they were more serious, but in one respect His Worship considered the defendant's offences were much more serious. The police officer in London was convicted in respect of taking money from highly sophisticated people who were owners or proprietors of night clubs in the West End of London, but the defendant had been taking money from ignorant sump people.

It was the greatest satisfaction to him, continued His Worship, to know, now, that he discharged that woman, because very probably if she had paid the defendant "squeeze" she would never have been taken before His Worship. He did not, of course, know, but he had said, he was glad he had discharged her.

(Continued on next Column.)

ROUND THE COURTS.

ARMS ABOARD THE HAICHING.

An application for a confiscation order was made before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday by Revenue Officer Grimmett in respect of 111 automatic pistols and 11,000 rounds of ammunition which were unearthed in the coal bunkers of the s.s. Haiching.

Revenue Officers boarded the vessel on Thursday and after a long search located the contraband. It is thought that the arms and ammunition were smuggled on board by some members of the ship's crew, as it would be a difficult matter otherwise to contrive to get such a large consignment into the bunkers without attracting attention.

The order for confiscation was granted.

"PINCHED" A PUMPKIN.

When a Chinese was charged with stealing a pumpkin from the garden of Victoria Hospital, The Peak, he explained that he picked the pumpkin up after it had fallen into a nullah. His Worship asked how it was that the pumpkin was intact. If it had in fact fallen into the nullah it would have been smashed. Defendant found this poser beyond him.

Sub-Inspector Logan informed the court that there had been thefts of flowers from the various gardens on the Peak lately.

Mr. Hamilton: I don't think that can be connected with this man. Besides, the Hawking Department will tell you there is a great difference between flowers and vegetables.

Sub-Inspector Logan:—Maybe defendant is not particular your Worship.

Sentence of seven days' hard labour was passed.

ALLEGED COMMUNISTS.

Of the three Chinese arrested for distributing seditious leaflets on Red Thursday (August 1), one was discharged by Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday, the Police offering no evidence against him.

The case against the remaining two men was adjourned. The Police indicated that another man had been arrested and is believed to be connected with the two men in the dock and they expected to establish that this man was an agent or distributor of the pamphlet.

The Sentence.

The very least penalty which could be imposed was the maximum penalty that as a Magistrate, he could give. He did not think it mattered very much how the periods of imprisonment were divided amongst the various charges. The total was twelve months' imprisonment so that what he could do would be to impose sentence of two months on each of the new charges.

Mr. Fitzroy suggested that His Worship should impose the maximum penalty on two of the charges. He pointed out that he did not like to see "two months" against the charges. In any further case which might be brought it could be pointed out that the defendant only got two months.

Mr. Fitzroy suggested that His Worship impose the maximum penalties on charges F and G, and make them consecutive, and six months on the other counts, which would be concurrent.

His Worship adopted Mr. Fitzroy's suggestion.

Police and Their Own "Black Sheep."

His Worship said he would like to mention that from his personal experience he knew there were no offences that the Police Force were more anxious to stamp out than offences committed by its own members. In the best regiments and the best Police Forces there were always some black sheep and there always would be.

In cases such as that which was before the Court, if the Chinese boat people would only have confidence in the police as a whole, if they would, in cases like that, go to the Police Station and insist on seeing the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Inspector or sergeant or any officer if possible of senior rank to the officer by whom they were victimised, then this type of offence would become absolutely impossible.

Mr. Fitzroy remarked that the one man who was in a position to make a conclusively satisfactory complaint went to Kowloon City Police Station.

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LABOUR PEER AND COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

THE NEED FOR A HIGHLY EFFICIENT AIR FORCE.

"DISARMAMENT AND MENACE OF REALITIES."

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London August 9.—"The airplane is a gun of prodigious range and considerable accuracy. For this reason and because the secret of success in war is mobility, it is the greatest of all war weapons."

This is what Britain's new Secretary of State for Air, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson of Cardington—one of the two peers who has achieved Cabinet rank in the Labour Government—told the United Press correspondent in an exclusive interview.

Regular Air Lines.

During the conversation, the Minister also revealed that the new Government's plans would include considerable development in commercial aviation. This, he said, would include the establishment of a regular air line between London and Capetown "in the not distant future." Later, he said, he hoped to extend the London-India route to Australia and, with regard to transatlantic flights he added that he hoped the R.101 would be ready for her trial flights "before the end of the year."

"While it is the policy to have an air force, this force must be efficient. This fact is recognised by the leaders of Labour throughout the country," he said in answer to a question.

"The Labour Government's policy," he added, "would be to run the Air Ministry on reasonable common sense lines."

"While everything possible will be done to reduce armaments all round, desires will not be confounded with realities. The Air Ministry is a permanent State Department with two main functions—Defence and the development of aviation."

At this point Lord Thomson paid a tribute to the work of his predecessor, Sir Samuel Hoare, who was Air Minister under the Conservative Government.

Large Super-Structure.

"He laid the foundations of a very great development in our commercial aviation," declared the Minister adding: "I hope to put a large super-structure on it and I want my work to be judged not from day to day but from year to year."

Picture the fiction writer's conception of this sympathetic middle-aged but youngish looking retired army officer—an immaculately well-dressed man carrying a cane—and you may have some idea of how it feels to meet Britain's bachelor Air Minister, the first Baron Thomson of Cardington.

A tall, slim and distinguished looking man wearing the kind of moustache familiar to those who visited British G.H.Q. during the

war, he greets you as most ex-officers do. And as he does this you are struck above all by a pair of "smiling" eyes which would enable you to pick Lord Thomson out of a line of a thousand other men.

"Why I became interested in aviation?" he asks in a tone of surprise bordering on amazement at the question put to him by the correspondent. Then he quickly and enthusiastically answered that question.

"Because it is one of the greatest advances made by our generation, the generation to which I myself belong. Besides, I am interested in aviation as I would be interested in any progressive affair. I cannot see how anyone could fail to realize the value of flying to mankind."

More Faith Required.

"Aviation requires more faith, more courage and more knowledge than almost any other line in which progress is being sought by human beings. This progress is not easy to accomplish. There are still many obstacles to overcome. But I believe we are on the confines of a great development of which the political and economic effects are almost incalculable."

Asked to say whether he anticipated any serious development in transatlantic flying by means of dirigibles, a differentiated from airplane flights across oceans, Lord Thomson replied that considerable progress remained to be made before transatlantic flying could be made a commercial success.

"But it should be borne in mind, it seems to me," he continued, "that dirigibles and airplanes are complementary to one another. Both will play their part in the conquest of the air."

Concluding the interview the Minister declared that he visualized a great future in the development of aviation and while he admitted that plans to cross the Atlantic in the R.101 were still actively proceeding, he declined to state the details of his plans in connection with the flight.

Lord Thomson joined the army in 1894 as a second lieutenant, eventually attaining the rank of general and member of the Supreme Council during the war. He joined the Labour party in 1919 and because the Constitution decrees that at least two peers must be included in every British Cabinet, when in 1924 Labour formed its first government and he was chosen as Air Minister, he was prevailed upon to accept a peerage.

Lord Thomson's favourite sport is golfing. He is also fond of riding. He enjoys smoking and is fond of wine. "Good wine, not spirits," he emphasised similarly. He is distinguished as an author. Among his best known works are: "Smaranda," "Air Facts and Problems," "Old Europe's Suicide," and "Victors and Vanquished."

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Lieut. Colonel, R.E.,
COMMANDER, ROYAL ENGINEERS,
HONG KONG.

Hong Kong, 16th Aug., 1929. (3238)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 19th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Trail, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2200, Prince Edward Road, between Road and Canton Road.	As per sale plan.	About 1,112	112	21,368

[3227]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 19th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tai Kok Trail, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2201, Prince Edward Road, between Road and Canton Road.	As per sale plan.	About 20,667	2,067	41,134

[3228]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 19th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Trail, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
3	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2202, Prince Edward Road, between Road and Canton Road.	As per sale plan.	About 1,112	112	21,368

[3229]

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 19th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Trail, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
4	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2203, Prince Edward Road, between Road and Canton Road.	As per sale plan.	About 1,112	112	21,368

[3230]

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5 p.m., stated:—

Pressure is highest near the Bonins. Depressions are situated in the Yellow Sea and over Central Japan.

Local Forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, cloudy, rain.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 17, 1929.

MAN AND HIS ANCESTRY.

No sane man has even pretended, since science became a definite body of doctrine, that we know or ever can hope to know or conceive of the possibility of knowing whence the mechanism [of life] has come, why it is there, whether it is going, or what may or may not be beyond and beside it which our senses are incapable of appreciating. These things are not "explained" by science, and never can be, declared Sir Ray Lankester, the eminent zoologist whose death has been just reported from London. His passing severs another link with the days of the fierce controversies which followed the publication in 1871 of the "Descent of Man." Sir Ray was a sturdy supporter of the theory of man's anthropoid ancestry, and fought many a vigorous fight in defence of views which were so bitterly derided even by a brilliant anatomist like Sir Richard Owen. Blunders have been since made in trying to trace the shadowy line of man's descent—or ascent, as some prefer to call it—but there is no biologist of standing to-day who accepts Owen's assertion, made before the British Association, that mankind required an altogether separate order in the animal Kingdom.

One of the many difficulties encountered in elaborating the fundamentals of Darwin's outline of man's history has been to discover an explanation of the bigness of his brain. More than twenty years ago Sir Ray Lankester pointed out that the leading feature in the development and separation of man from other animals is undoubtedly the relatively enormous size of the brain in man and the corresponding increase in its activities and capacity. It is a striking fact that it was not in the ancestors of man alone that this increase in the size of the brain took place in the Miocene period. Other great mammals of the early Tertiary period were in the same case. When primates made their first appearance in geological records, they were, one and all, small-brained. The tendency to increase of brain, which culminated in the appearance of the human organ, was not confined to man's ancestry but appeared in diverse branches of the mammalian stock at a corresponding period of the earth's history. Why the brain of man has made such great progress while that of the gorilla has fallen so far behind has not been explained, any more than we know why it is that inherited ability occurs in one family, and not in another, or why—in the matter of cerebral endowment—one race of mankind has fared so much better than another.

For nearly twenty years Sir Ray Lankester was Director of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and it was the subject of adverse comment among scientific men that no steps were taken during that time to bring Darwin's discoveries to the notice of visitors to that institution. There are "Fundamentalists" in Great Britain as in the United States, and it was considered that the galleries of a public museum should have been utilized to make known, simply and clearly, the broad outlines of the Darwinian theory. A vast number of general biological facts of vital importance in scientific thought could have been exhibited at South Kensington in such a way as to compel acceptance of and belief in the evolutionary theory, but no attempt was made to make use of this unique opportunity for educating people unlearned but inquisitive, and who have little time to spare for acquiring knowledge of such matters. Before condemning Sir Ray for letting such an opportunity for educational work slip by, it must be remembered that even in England there is a large and well-organized body of opinion which would strongly oppose what would be described as subversive teaching. That such an idea never occurred to Sir Ray Lankester is unlikely. Much more probable is it that he tested the feeling likely to be shown by those in authority, and found that any idea of definitely demonstrating the principles of the Darwinian theory by a series of exhibits in a public museum would have brought about a storm of abusive protest against which he would have no support. Sir Ray was tireless in writing and lecturing upon scientific subjects with which he was familiar, and was probably content if those of his readers and listeners sufficiently interested went to South Kensington and sought out the facts for themselves.

There are certain aspects of the search for the elusive line of man's direct ancestry which still cause difficulty. Many discoveries of remains of fossil men have been made since Darwin's day. It is remarkable how little they have helped to unravel the direct stages of the ascent of man, and how many have been side-tracks off the main line, so that, in the terms of the genealogical tree, the branch of modern humanity has become beset by a thicket of collateral branches. We do not yet know the place of origin of the human branch; for although the weight of evidence points to close relationship of some sort with the anthropoid group, other possibilities have been advocated, each founded on legitimate arguments. Indeed, it seems as if association with one or another existing type of monkey depends upon the choice of the particular structure upon which the stress of comparison is laid. Even as regards existing man, we cannot yet trace each living race indubitably to its place of origin on the ancestral tree.

Declaring that there are 700,000 confirmed alcoholics in the Soviet Union, while 2,000,000 persons are annually picked up in the streets hopelessly intoxicated, the president of the Soviet Anti-Alcoholism Society, Uri Larin, appealed to the Health Commissioner for additional funds to combat drink. Mr. Larin estimated that every cured alcoholic employed in the state office or factory represented a saving of almost 700 rubles for the State, and proposed that for every drunkard effectively treated half this sum should be donated to the fund for combating alcoholism.

Elaborate plans are being made almost a year in advance for observing a total eclipse of the sun, which will occur in northern California and north-western Nevada on April 29, 1930. The University of California has announced. Representatives of Lick Observatory are already searching for the most advantageous place for the observation, with indications being that it will be found somewhere in the mountains of Sierra or Plumas County, where the air is clear and rare. The path of the total eclipse will extend from a point in the Pacific Ocean about 240 miles south-west of San Francisco to a point near Butte, Mont., in a strip less than a mile wide. A nearly total eclipse will be seen in San Francisco.

The village of Doverhay, in Somerset, though apparently part of the village of Porlock, known afar for its beauty, has yet been municipally separate. The name Doverhay is derived from D'Ovey, the property of a knight, one Baldrick de Noynton, who added the village to this manor of Estocuton, the Lucerne of to-day, in the year 1279. For 600 years there have been difficulties for the boundary caused such anomalies as a water-cart watering only one side of a street and different rates for houses on either side of a road. If a man was arrested by the arm of the law, the policeman almost needed a tape measure, at times to decide as to which parish he was in. Now this has all been adjusted, for the Ministry of Health has decided that Doverhay shall henceforth be deemed part of Porlock.

German motorists who warn their fellows on the road of police traps may in future have the comforting knowledge that they are assisting the law. The Dresden Appeal Court has just limited a fine imposed on a motorist who, having discerned a policeman hidden behind a wall, posted himself a few hundred yards along the road with a placard marked "Look out, police trap!" so that the concealed policeman was passed by a sedate procession of cars moving at a snail's pace. The Appeal Court, in its summing up, endorsed the defendant's argument that his action had had a salutary effect upon the traffic, and added:—"The defendant, through his warning, did not imperil public order, but rather promoted it, in that he contributed to the removal of the disturbance of public order caused through reckless driving."

A plan for making the streets of congested areas safer for children while at play by excluding all but essential classes of motor traffic from them, has been put forward by the Chief Constable of Salford to the Watch Committee and approved by them. The sanction of the Ministry of Transport is to be sought, and when this is obtained the Salford police will be able to put the plan into operation at a very small cost in the matter of signboards. Quite a number of minor streets could be closed without inconvenience to business interests, it is maintained, except in the case of milk, boats and bread vans, etc., and it is proposed to try out the scheme in a small working-class area where nearly 3,000 children reside. Only vehicles engaged in humanitarian work and in the carrying of mails will be exempted from any order that may be made.

Capt. H. A. White of the American expedition on behalf of the Field Museum of Chicago visualizes the prospect of reworking King Solomon's gold-mines by American machinery and capital. The Governor of Nairobi has expressed the desire that Capt. White should arrange for the investment of foreign capital in gold and large platinum concessions. The explorers of the time required was one and a half hours. Afterwards the pond—which had previously been full of anopheline larvae—was examined and in all the cleared spaces only dead larvae were found. In areas cluttered with trees and undergrowth many larvae were found dead—in fact, only the first-stage specimens remained alive. Twenty-two hours after the dusting operations only three living larvae were found in an area of twelve acres and eighty-four dead ones were found.

Three Chinese cases of enteric were notified on Thursday.

The marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Wynyard H. C. Bourchier, of 317, Nathan Road, Kowloon, and Miss Emma Dolores d'Encarnacao dos Remedios, of 6, Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon. Mr. Bourchier is a barrister of the Supreme Court.

A party of six mountain climbers were returning from the summit of Mount Rainier, in the Rainier National Park south of Seattle, after making the first ascent this year, when one of them, at a height of 13,000ft., suddenly plunged into a crevasse and pulled the other five, who were roped together, in after him. They landed on an ice shelf 50ft. below. Two of them were killed and two others seriously injured. One climber, Mr. Strobel, untied himself, crawled from the ledge, and went to Camp Muir 3,000ft. below for help.

The children of Frankfurt, like those of Kensington, are to have a statue of their own particular Peter—not Peter Pan, but Shock-headed Peter (Struwwelpeter), who was born there about 100 years ago. His creator was a Frankfurt doctor, who wrote for his little son the verses illustrated with coloured drawings which have since become familiar to children the world over. The original manuscript is preserved in the historical collection of the Germanic National Museum, Nuremberg, and the statue will be unveiled on the approaching 120th anniversary of Dr. Hoffman's birth.

At Adelaide recently, there has been a rush to peg out claims near a reported find of gold about 30 miles from Mt. Bryan. Mr. W. Rawlings, a local prospector, is said to have found gold there a fortnight ago, and showed his sampler to Mr. B. Butler, a former mine manager, who stated that it was reef gold, and advised Rawlings to persevere. Mr. Butler and Mr. C. Harris joined Rawlings in his search at a place called Twigham's Lead, but it was not until some time after that they realised how rich the field was. It is understood that each of the three men has pegged out 30 acres. Shortly afterwards two outsiders pegged out claims, but the news was not fully known until the next day. Since then there has been a constant stream of people passing through Mt. Bryan asking the way to the field, some not even stopping to enquire of their cars while they asked. The Burma police have been attending to applications for miners' licenses all day and every day. Gold in small quantities has been found in the district for many years, and it is considered quite likely that the new field will be a rich one.

Alpine Tragedy.
Mrs. K. C. B. Furniss was killed, and her sister, Mrs. B. Smith, who lived with her in London, and Miss Laver, a friend, had a narrow escape from death while mountain climbing in the Alps near Interlaken recently. The party left the hotel at five o'clock in the morning to climb the Saxeten Mountain. The weather was fine when they started out, but later a violent storm broke, accompanied by torrential rain. They had no guide with them, and decided to try and make their way back to their hotel. Mrs. Furniss, who was walking by the side of a precipice, slipped on the wet rocks, and although her companions tried to save her, she fell over the brink to the bottom, a distance of between 200 and 300 feet. Mrs. Smith and Miss Laver, who were themselves in danger of being swept over the precipice by gale clung to a tree for three and a half hours waiting for the storm to subside, and uttering cries for help. Eventually they were rescued by villagers.

Bombing Mosquitoes.
An idea which might prove to be the financial salvation of the Singapore Flying Club comes from America, where seaplanes are being used to spray swamps with a powder destructive of mosquito larvae, says the Straits Times. The scheme seems absurd at first sight, and indeed it was at first denounced in the United States as being merely a "publicity stunt," but it has been thoroughly tested for five years by the American health authorities and it has now been adopted as a permanent anti-malarial measure. A mixture of Paris green and powdered soapstone is used, and the aerial method is obviously much more convenient and is claimed to be as efficacious as ground methods in the extensive swamps of certain Southern States. A practical demonstration is described by Dr. L. L. Williams of the U.S. Public Health Service. A Ford transport, monoplane, soaring only fifty feet above the tops of the trees, covered a 500-acre South Carolina pond in two flights, spreading 500 pounds of poisonous dust at each trip. The time required was one and a half hours. Afterwards the pond—which had previously been full of anopheline larvae—was examined and in all the cleared spaces only dead larvae were found. In areas cluttered with trees and undergrowth many larvae were found dead—in fact, only the first-stage specimens remained alive. Twenty-two hours after the dusting operations only three living larvae were found in an area of twelve acres and eighty-four dead ones were found.

Looking Back 25 Years.
Intelligence was received by wire by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire of the death, in London, on the 11th inst., of Mr. Edwin MacKintosh, partner in that firm. Mr. MacKintosh was well-known here, having been a partner resident of the firm for many years in the Far East. Mr. MacKintosh came to Hong Kong in 1850, and remained until 1885. He was an active member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was Chairman during 1890, 1891, and 1892, and was Vice-Chairman in 1893. Mr. MacKintosh was much respected for his business capacity, and under his direction the Tai Koo Refining Co. was started, and the shipping interests of the firm greatly extended.—Hong Kong Daily Press, August 17, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.
A steam junk named the Wing Hing, 136 tons register, built in Canton for Mr. On Chun, of the Sheung Wan Hong, Hong Kong, and engaged by Messrs. Inglis & Co., of this port, was lying stem on a short distance from the Praya, in front of Messrs. Inglis & Co.'s premises, and was to have left yesterday morning for Haiphong and Tourin. She was loaded during Saturday with about 250 piculs of rice and 200 piculs of cash, and the loading was carried on up a late hour. The junk is under the British flag, and the master, who is an Englishman, with his mate and engineers (Chinese), went on shore for the night, leaving the crew on board, with orders to keep strict watch and in the event of any bad weather, coming on to get her removed into safe quarters with as little delay as possible. No watch whatever was kept, the whole of the men on board going to sleep immediately the work of loading was finished. The junk was moored head and stern, and upon the receding of the tide she took the bank close in shore and listed to port. As the water fell the strain upon the craft was considerable and opened her seams. The weight of the water in the vessel preventing her rising with the tide, and a cargo-port being open allowed a still larger quantity of water to enter and caused the vessel to sink entirely. The crew took no measures to avert the catastrophe, but used all their endeavours to save their personal effects.—Hong Kong Daily Press, August 15, 1879.

News and Views.

"PASSING THE BUCK" AT THE HAGUE.

ITALY BLAMED FOR PRESENT IMPASSE.

FRANCE'S NEW ROLE OF PEACEMAKER!

COMPLETE BREAKDOWN FEARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, August 15. A breakdown is almost inevitable. M. Francqui submitted to Mr. Snowden proposals to satisfy the British claims, and Mr. Snowden declared them to be inadequate.

The four Powers again met but remained united against Great Britain. M. Loucheur declaring that the Young plan could not be re-drafted without the consent of the United States.

It is believed that Mr. Snowden will leave The Hague on Saturday. Chancellor's Letter.

PARIS, August 15. A telegram from The Hague confirms the report that Mr. Snowden handed M. Jaspard (Belgium) a letter intimating the desirability of an official exchange of views on the subject of the British claims before the 17th inst. if the conference wished to avoid a deadlock.

Consequently M. Francqui interviewed Mr. Snowden this morning. Havas correspondent says that it would be unwise to deduce from the interview that France, Belgium, and Italy have already accepted Mr. Snowden's demand for a revision of the Young plan or his proposal to appoint a Sub-Committee to consider its revision.

The correspondent adds that these three Powers are endeavouring to find a formula to reconcile the views of Great Britain with the views of other states who are strongly united in favour of the integral adoption of the Young plan.

So far, there has been no progress and it is doubtful whether there will be progress before Saturday.

The French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese delegates will again meet to-night to continue their study of the situation.

French Peacemakers.

THE HAGUE, August 16. It appears that Mr. Snowden's reminder yesterday was not conveyed by formal letter, but by informally passing a note to M. Jaspard, during the speech of M. Loucheur explaining the French standpoint.

It is understood that the subsequent declaration of four Powers that their interests are identical was chiefly due to the insistence of the Italian delegate, Signor Mosconi.

The French delegation is now credited with the role of peacemaker, and as endeavouring to persuade the Italians to make "sacrifices."

However, French opinion becomes more pessimistic.

CHIEF JUSTICE MAKES A PRECEDENT.

FLUTTER IN LONDON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROBYN, Aug. 16. Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, has accepted nomination, by Mr. Lloyd George, as one of the Liberal representatives on the body which will inquire into electoral reform.

The election of the Lord Chief Justice for an inquiry of this nature appears to create much interest. Lord Reading (when Lord Chief Justice) undertook a social mission to the United States during the war, but a three party inquiry into electoral reform differs from the ambassadorial function which Lord Reading exercised in America.

The present Lord Chief Justice, however, who sat in the House of Commons as a Liberal from 1913 to 1925 and was, during that time, Attorney-General and Cabinet Minister, has made no secret of his opposition to the prevalent view that the holder of the position of Lord Chief Justice should be aloof from State affairs.

JUTE MILLS STRIKE SETTLED.

BENEFITS FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

PEACE IN CALCUTTA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The jute mills strike has been settled and work restarts on Monday.

The settlement is based on extra pay—retrospective to July 1—for an extra six hours' work bringing up the hours to sixty weekly.

There will be no victimization, and favourable consideration will be given to provision of a maternity benefit for women workers.

JAPANESE DOCTOR HONOURED.

FOR YELLOW FEVER RESEARCH.

Washington.—Dr. Hideo Noguchi, eminent Japanese bacteriologist who lost his life while investigating yellow fever is rendered tribute as "one of the most brilliant and original investigators" by President George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation, in the annual review of the Foundation's activities.

After describing Noguchi's studies of yellow fever in Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, and Brazil, and shortly before his death along the Gold Coast of Africa, Dr. Vincent continues: "Born in Japan in 1876, graduated in medicine in Tokyo, having occupied research and teaching posts in his native country, Noguchi in 1900 came to the United States, served for three years on the pathological staff of the University of Pennsylvania under Dr. Simon Flexner, and then, after a year in the State Serum Institute of Copenhagen, became one of the original staff members of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, a post which he held until his death."

"Dr. Noguchi's extensive researches in bacteriology had an important bearing upon paratyphoid fever, Oroya fever, trachoma, and other diseases. He showed extraordinary skill and resourcefulness in the technical side of bacteriology, to which he made lasting contributions. Noguchi was honoured by membership in significant scientific societies at home and abroad; he was the recipient of degrees from many universities, and was decorated by foreign governments. In his death bacteriological science has lost one of its most brilliant and original investigators. His character found true expression in his readiness to make the supreme sacrifice for the sake of science, to which he had dedicated his life.—United Press.

SHOT SENTRIES.

FATAL GUARD POST NEAR VERDUN.

LONDON.—For the second time in six weeks a French sentry has been mysteriously shot at his post at the gate near the citadel, Verdun.

The same mysterious circumstances surrounded both attacks. Private Charet was shot on the night of July 13th and died of wounds. Now Private Kader, of the same regiment, has been shot in the leg. He was removed to hospital seriously injured.

Since the attack on July 13th a double guard has been kept. When Kader fell wounded, his comrade rushed up and both soldiers fired in the direction from which the shot came, but the assailant escaped.

Police and military investigations so far have failed to clear up the mystery.

A later message says:—Both the shot sentries are Algerian recruits and the supposed attacks appear to have been the outcome of native superstition.

The wounded sentry, Babu Abel Kader, closely examined by the police in hospital, finally made the following statement:—"In Algeria I was told that the soil at Verdun was filled with the bodies of disguised devils, which sprang up in the night and fired rifles and machine guns. Towards two o'clock in the morning I felt these devils get up beneath my feet. I fired my rifle into the soil and hit my leg. My comrade woke up and I told him a civilian shot me."

WISER COUNSELS PREVAIL.

COTTON WORKERS TO RETURN.

COURT TO ARBITRATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Conference of the Representatives of the Cotton Employers' and operatives at Manchester have agreed to the terms of reference to the Court of Arbitration.

Work will be resumed on Monday. Pre-stoppage wages will be paid, pending the result of the arbitration.

The conference lasted 11 hours. The result was announced at 10 p.m. by Sir Horace Wilson (Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour) who stated that he agreed that the employers' application for a reduction of wages by 12.82 per cent. be referred to arbitration.

Both sides undertook to abide by the award of the Board of Arbitration which will consist of two nominees of the employers and two nominees of the operatives with an independent chairman. "It is mutually agreed that the chairman will have the full powers of an umpire."

In the event of the other members of the Court failing to agree, Sir Horace Wilson also suggested that the employers' and operatives' organisations should agree to establish a joint Consultative Committee to discuss any proposals to improve the state of the industry and to strengthen its competitive position.

The representatives of both sides welcomed the suggestion and agreed to hold an early joint meeting to consider it.

TORNADO DAMAGE.

MANY DEATHS AND PROPERTY LOSSES.

Washington, D.C.—Windstorms and tornadoes that swept over the United States last year took 2,000 lives and caused property damage amounting to approximately \$50,000,000, according to a preliminary report received from the United States Weather Bureau.

Although the final report on the occurrence of wind storms and tornadoes in 1928 will not be completed until late in September, the preliminary statement shows that someone was killed in such disturbances during every month of the year with the exception of February and October, and that such storms occurred in every month with the accompanying property damage.

In 188 tornadoes of 1928, 79 lives were lost while in 180 windstorms the death toll was 180.

The Worst Month.

June was the month in which the greatest number of these dreaded disturbances occurred; sixty tornadoes and forty windstorms making visits during this period.

The damage done by tornadoes in 1928 amounted to approximately thirteen million dollars with about two and one-half million dollars worth of damage being done in June, August and September.

Windstorms caused 1836 deaths and a property loss of about 23 million dollars during September.

During the thirteen-year period between 1916 and 1928 inclusive, it has been estimated that 1400 tornadoes have occurred in this country, with a resultant property loss of nearly \$173,000,000. The average annual loss approximates \$13,000,000.

AIR RACE FOR WOMEN.

MANY ENTRIES EXPECTED.

New York.—An airplane race for women, the first held in any nation, has been announced as one of the features of the 1929 National Air Races at Cleveland, August 24 to September 2.

Practically every noted woman pilot in the United States will be entered, according to a recent announcement. The race is scheduled to start in Santa Monica, California, and end at the Cleveland Municipal Airport. The first woman to finish will receive \$10,000. Contestants for this prize must service their own planes and must fly solo.—United Press.

CHINA'S DEFIANT STAND.

NO YIELDING TO SOVIET DEMANDS.

"RED" PLOTS REVEALED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUKDEN, August 16.

Acting under instructions received from the National Government at Nanking, General Chang Hsueh Liang, the head of the Manchuria Government, last night ordered the despatch of 60,000 additional Fengtien forces to the Siberian border.

The former Premier and Minister of War, Field Marshal Wang Shih Ch'ang has been placed in command of 30,000 troops which are going to the western front, with headquarters at Manchuli.

The command of the eastern front, with headquarters at Suifenho, has been entrusted to General Ho Yu Kwan.

The landing party of Soviet Marines, who occupied three villages along the Sungari River after a heavy demonstration bombardment, were attacked by Chinese forces hurried to the scene and driven off. The casualties included six Russian killed. Only two Chinese soldiers were killed.

Ranking Not To Yield.

NANKING, August 16. Commenting on the recent acts of war by Russia on the Manchurian border, the spokesman of the National Government to-day declared that China will maintain a strong attitude.

The National Government will not yield a single one of the Soviet demands.

He added that the Government has recently received numerous telegrams from prominent military leaders all over the country, pledging their fullest support of the Government's firm stand against Russia.

The Government has circulated local authorities forbidding mass demonstrations on the ground that they may possibly lead to disturbances.

Protest Meetings in Russia.

Moscow, August 15. According to the Tass (official) Agency, protest meetings have been held all over Russia against the alleged persecutions of Russians in Manchuria.

The meetings passed resolutions requesting the Government to take strong measures to defend frontiers. The Tass Agency says that collections are being organised throughout Russia to provide funds for the construction of airships and tanks, while volunteers are enlisting in the "Red Army" in greatly increasing numbers.

Red Plot at Harbin.

TOKYO, August 15. It is learned from Harbin that the Press ban on the details of a serious Communist plot has been lifted.

It is officially announced that a gang of Russian Communists plotted to blow up the Chinese Eastern Railway iron bridge over the Sungari and to destroy the local shipyard.

The plot was to have materialised on Sunday, the 11th, but the intricate web of the bad by the police, who sensed that mischief was afoot in the nick of time.

In the course of a series of raids on Red headquarters subsequently carried out, no fewer than eleven machine-guns were confiscated, while large quantities of hand bombs were discovered.

The conspirators are reported to have escaped.

C.E.R. Employees Interned.

The round-up of the malcontent Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway is being carried on relentlessly by the Chinese authorities.

The number of Russians arrested number 200 at Harbin and 80 at Jiamusi, while ten or more have been detained at each of the other stations on the western sections of the C.E.R.

Those arrested on the Eastern Section have been concentrated at a makeshift detention camp at Harbin for deportation to Manchuli.

Defensive Measures.

TOKYO, August 16. A telegram from Harbin states that the Foreign Commissioner, Mr. Tsai, who arrived there from Manchuli, has left for the South, for the purpose of reporting upon the attempts to open negotiations with the Soviet.

Chu Shao Yang is remaining in Harbin, ostensibly to await the Soviet's reply to the proposal for a formal conference, though he does not seem to anticipate that the Soviet will comply.

Mukden advices are that in view of the strong attitude of the Soviet to open negotiations, the Mukden authorities have decided to reinforce the troops on the frontier, for defensive purposes.

Chang Tso Hsiang has ordered two brigades to prepare for mobilisation, preparatory to proceeding to the frontier, while one or two other brigades will be moved towards Manchuli and Pogranichnaya.

THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION.

REPORTED CONCESSIONS BY BRITAIN.

NEW BASIS OF PARITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.

According to a New York telegram, Britain, in order to secure an Anglo-American agreement, is offering concessions, the most important of which is to build new cruisers totalling only 30,000 tons, to replace 70,000 tons, comprised of fifteen British cruisers which are approaching the scrap heap.

It is also intimated that, instead of the "yardstick," a simpler method of reckoning parity on a "ship by ship" basis may be adopted.

British Wireless adds:—In regard to the naval disarmament question, it is understood that preliminary negotiations between London and Washington are proceeding satisfactorily, and it is presumed that further progress will be made next week, when the Prime Minister meets General Dawes at Elgin, Scotland, for a continuance of their conversations.

Mr. MacDonald hopes to be able to visit America during October, and it is likely that while he is there the advisability of proposing a conference of the five Naval Powers towards the end of the present year will be considered.

AUSTRALIA'S "WHITE" POLICY.

CHINA OBJECTS.

Melbourne.—As the world knows, Australia has a very rigid "White Australia" policy. Its boast is that it is 95 per cent. British, and the additional 5 per cent. contains a small proportion of the yellow races. Japan's protest against this state of affairs has been heard frequently; now a plea comes from China. F. T. Sung has arrived in Australia to take up the position of Chinese Consul-General.

"In certain ways the White Australia policy affects commercial relations," said Mr. Sung "Australia might, with advantage, follow the example of the United States in regard to China. When I went to the United States in 1901 Chinese migrants were subject to searching examination and inquiry, but now few obstacles are placed in the way of Chinese visitors, and Chinese merchants receive every opportunity to develop avenues of trade."

"The result of this growth of good feeling between the United States and China is reflected in the tremendous increase in American exports to China, an increase of 51 per cent in 1928 over the figures for 1927, the amount being \$168,000,000. "Why cannot there be closer relations between Australia and China? China wants the leather, wool, wheat, flour, and fruit that Australia produces. My mission is to cultivate friendships and to pave the way to better business and social relations between the two countries."

"It seems rather unfair that even travelers cannot pass freely through Australia. Chinese are law-abiding citizens, and with free trade between the two countries, and the products of Australia well advertised in the East, reciprocal trade relations could be developed to mutual advantage."

SIX DARING ROBBERS ARRESTED.

GREAT PLUCK SHOWN BY UNARMED SIKHS.

WHOLE GANG DETAINED BY AUTHORITIES.

Within seven and a half hours of an attempt at robbery and an assault on two Indian watchmen, all six concerned were under arrest, owing to the excellent work of detectives from Yangtzeppoo Station, headed by D. S. Tilton.

The scene of the attempted robbery was a cigarette shop on Hsichow Road, opposite the Dah Kong mills quarters. It took place at 9.30 last night. The robbers, six in number, three of whom were armed with pistols, went to the shop and after posing a man to guard the watchman of the mill quarters were about to commence operations when they heard the alarm raised by the Sikhs. It appears that a

friend of the Indian watchman had come to visit him, and while in the midst of a quiet conversation was confronted by a man with a pistol. They promptly rushed at the man and raised an alarm, whereupon the other robbers rushed over and fired at them, wounding both Sikhs, one seriously, but they refused to release their hold on their captive and wrested the pistol from his grasp. They were unarmed. The detectives arrived shortly afterwards.

Two of these arrested, appeared at the Provisional Court when they were remanded in custody pending the recovery of the Sikhs. The other members of the gang are at present detained in Chapel.

THE EMPIRE'S FOOD RESOURCES.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

ALL-ROUND INCREASES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Important figures regarding the trend of trade in food supplies within the Empire are given in a White Paper published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The imports of grain, during the year 1928, showed a notable variation in favour of Empire sources.

Wheat imports from foreign countries declined by 350,000 tons on the year, while barley and oats showed reductions of 37,000 tons and 2,000 tons, respectively.

On the other hand, the receipts of wheat from countries within the Empire increased on the year by 38,000 tons and barley and oats showed advances of 16,000 tons and 40,000 tons compared with the quantities received in 1927.

While the quantity of beef from Empire sources increased by 23,000 tons, as compared with 1927, the supply from foreign countries showed a decline of 9,000 tons.

On the other hand, there was an increase of 3,000 tons of mutton and lamb and 44,000 tons of pig meat from foreign countries while the supplies from Empire sources showed practically no change, as compared with the previous year.

Butter and cheese from countries outside the Empire declined in quantity by 4,000 tons and 550 tons, respectively, while the receipt from Empire countries increased by 17,000 tons in the case of butter and 3,000 tons in the case of cheese.

The imports of maize and of potatoes from Empire sources also increased to a notable extent.

Further details show that, in 1924, the imports of frozen beef from the United States and South America were more than double those from Australasian countries but, in 1928, the position was largely reversed, the imports from Australia and New Zealand amounting to about 50 per cent. more than those from American countries.

INCARCERATION OF A RUSSIAN.

NO EXTRA-TERRITORIAL PRIVILEGES.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

August 16.

Mr. Anderson, who was arrested at Kiuksing is still in prison. He is accused of taking bribes from the Opium Tax Police or by Police for taking bribes from private opium gangs. It is not very clear which. Mr. Anderson is being supplied with food daily by his wife. He is a Russian subject and therefore has no extra-territorial privileges and no one can intervene on his behalf. He has been in prison about a month now.

Sports News

A BRIEF SKETCH OF SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET.

[By R. ABBIT.]

[Note.—This short sketch does not claim to be an original contribution to cricket history, but is compiled for the information of my readers from various sources. Chiefly, however, I am indebted to Mr. H. S. Altham's splendid "History of Cricket." No keen cricketer should be without it. It was published in 1926 by George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 40, Museum Street, W.C. 1.]

Army Pioneers.

In 1844, after the first occupation of Natal in the preceding year, the 45th Foot were playing cricket at Pietermaritzburg, and from that time the game has flourished exceedingly. The first Club to be established locally was probably the "Western Province Cricket Club" which was founded in 1864, with its headquarters first at Rodebosche and later at Wynberg. Cricketers, however, remained provincial until in the winter of 1888-89 an English team captained by "Round the Corner" Smith went out—thanks largely to the enterprise of the "Castle" Line. They were much too good for the local men, though only of weak county strength (but they had Bobby Abel and Johnny Briggs!), but they gave the game an enormous impetus and Frank Hearne remained behind to coach.

Three years later Walter Read took out a strong side and won all along the line. And then in 1894 came the South African's first visit to England. They played mostly second class cricket and the tour excited little interest, but they gained experience. E. A. Halliwell, the well-known wicket-keeper, made his debut and proved as good as any one in England.

In 1896 Lord Hawke took out a strong team including Lehmann, C. B. Fry, A. J. L. Hill and Tom Hayward. The side won all three Tests, but J. H. Sinclair and C. B. Llewellyn showed promise of the form to which they subsequently attained. Two years later Lord Hawke returned with Plum Warner, Tyldesley (J. T.) Trott and High in his side. They won, but had to fight hard.

Kotzé's Expresses.

Immediately after the Boer War the second S.A. team visited England, with Murray Bisset as skipper. The weather was against them at first, and it was only after the public had rather lost interest that they struck their true form. Halliwell was magnificent behind the stumps. Hahorn, Shalders, Tancred and Sinclair batted finely, and Kotzé was admitted to be the fastest bowler except Kortright, who had yet been seen. Sinclair bowled well too, fighting and turning the ball very well. He had profited largely by coaching he got from Lehmann. On their return, Darling's Australian team of 1902 visited them and taught them a great deal. The matting wickets proved no stumbling block to that very fine side.

It was, however, in 1904 that the South African side in England really proved itself. Frank Mitchell had been living in South Africa for some years and Gordon White and R. O. Schwartz made their first appearance. With Tancred, Hahorn, Kotzé, Halliwell, and Sinclair to help they were only beaten three times out of twenty-six matches—nearly all first class. On their tour Reggie Schwartz first started his googlies, which he had learned from Bosanquet when they played together for Middlesex. Schwartz by the way was an Old Pauline.

M.C.C. Side Routed.

Then in 1905 came the first M.C.C. team under P. F. Warner. It was a good side, but to the amusement of every one it was taken to pieces. Shaken and trampled on. Four times it met with defeat. Many have said that our men were stale and out of form, but actually it seems clear that the South Africans beat us fairly and squarely on their merits. Halliwell's day was over, but Percy Sherwell came in to skipper the side as well as to keep. Though perhaps not so good to fast bowling as his predecessor he was considered to be the finest keeper to googly bowling the game had seen. The side was a thoroughly sound one. Useful as their ordinary bowlers were—and Snocoe and Sinclair were excellent—it was the googly stuff of Schwartz, Vogler, Gordon White, and Faulkner that undid us. And most of them were really fine bats. We had such players as Lees, Blythe, Warner, Reli, Fane, and young J. N. Crawford, fresh from Ixorton. But the googly on the fast matting wicket defeated us.

In 1907, a very fine side came over and three Test matches were arranged. It must be remembered that the visitors were under a tremendous handicap in England owing to the grass pitches. It is probably more difficult to change

from matting to grass, than from grass to matting. It will therefore be seen that their side was pretty good when they won 21 and lost 4 matches only out of a programme of 31. The three Tests were dramatic. In the first we had made 433 and they collapsed and followed on, and then Sherwell proceeded to make a hundred in an hour and a half and rain saved them on the third day. This was at Lord's.

The second Test was on a rain damaged wicket at Leeds, and the conditions suited their bowlers. They shot us out, largely owing to Faulkner, for 76. Thanks to Blythe, we got them out for 110. A dour struggle ensued. We finally set them 123 to win, and Blythe went right through them for England to win by 131. He took 15 for 80 in the match.

The third Test was a draw in our favour, largely thanks to C.B. Fry, but it is clear that the South African team was one worthy to grapple with the best England could produce. I cannot resist giving the names, as some of the older cricketers here may be interested. P. W. A. Shalders, A. M. Hahorn, G. A. Faulkner, J. H. Sinclair, R. O. Schwartz, L. J. Tancred, A. E. E. Vogler, J. F. Kotzé, G. C. White, S. D. Snocoe, S. J. Snocoe, C. D. Robinson and H. Smith. By the way, those interested in googlies should read R. E. Foster's article in the 1908 Wisden, which records 1907 cricket.

Faulkner and Vogler Again.

The next M.C.C. side went out in 1908-1910 under H.D.G. Leveson-Gower. Hobbs, Rhodes, Denton, Woolley, "Buckingham" Thomson, Simpson-Hayward and Blythe made up a strong nucleus. But the fact remains that England lost three and won two only of the five Tests. Faulkner and Vogler were the great heroes of the South African success. The former was freely spoken of as the greatest all-round cricketer in the world at that time.

But this was the zenith of South African cricket. They did fairly in an Australian tour, but the googly lost its terrors on Australian wickets. The visit to England in 1910 for the Triangular Tests was disastrous. The old generation was dropping out—the new one was not coming along. All the Tests were a draw against Australia. The climatic conditions were not alone responsible. F.W.H.T. Douglas in 1915 took out Hobbs and Sydney Barnes (with some others) and won four and drew the fifth Test match. H.V. Taylor their present skipper was the only man to increase his reputation.

Since the war and before the present tour, there have been two encounters. We had to work very hard out there when P.T. Mann skippered the side. We lost the first Test, won the second by 1 wicket and drew the next two. In the last we led by 100 on the first knock, but started badly in the second innings. But Gilligan and Russell put on 88 on the last wicket—Russell thus equalling Barclay's record of a hundred in each innings of a Test match—and we always just had a little in hand, winning in the end by 103 runs.

In this team Woolley failed, as matting did not suit him. It seems possible that his omission from Chapman's side was due to this and the idea that Australian wickets too were not best suited to him. Mead batted well and Kennedy (who if not so overworked for Hampshire would have been one of our greatest bowlers) had a successful tour.

The Present Team.

Little need be said about the 1924 side that visited England. Pegler, who living in England, did well, but Hall, Nupen, and Blanckenberg failed to bowl their form on the turf wickets. Taylor batted finely and Catterall, who is doing well this year, made a lot of runs. But they were a disappointing side.

It seems probable from the form of the present side that the downward curve of South African cricket is done with, and that improvement is on its way. To judge from their photographs in the "Cricketer" they all seem very youthful. The one thing that seems really remarkable is that during a space of little more than thirty years they have had at their disposal three of the finest wicket keepers who ever put on the gloves. Halliwell, Sherwell and Cameron are all in the Storer-Strudwick class, and it is greatly to be hoped that Cameron's unfortunate accident at Lords will leave no ill effects upon either his health or his keeping.

WIRELESS AND THE POLICE FORCE.

SCOTLAND YARD EXPERIMENTS.

FIGHTING THE MODERN CRIMINAL.

A plan for wireless communication between all police forces and Scotland Yard was referred to by Major T. H. Vitty, the engineer to the Metropolitan Police, at the annual general conference of the Chief Constables' Association at Brighton.

He said that two or three years ago experiments which might lead to inter-communication in this way were carried out, and he hoped that the experiments would soon be resumed. There is no doubt that inter-communication by wireless is coming. The wireless installation at present in use at Scotland Yard has a radius of 50 to 100 miles.

75-Miles-an-Hour Cars.

There is no technical obstacle to that range being extended. Indeed, apart from the cost, there is no reason why every provincial headquarters in the country should not be in communication with one another and with Scotland Yard by wireless.

Major Vitty suggested that before wireless was installed by the provincial police they should consult Scotland Yard so as to ensure a standard service.

He said that when he was appointed in 1920 the "Yard's" fleet of motor-cars numbered 30. Now there are 230 cars and the fleet would soon be largely increased.

"The Flying Squad's" cars now being supplied are of heavy construction, capable of carrying four police officers at a maximum speed of 75 miles an hour on top gear and at a speed of 55 to 60 miles an hour on third gear.

"The chief feature of the cars is quick acceleration. They will accelerate from 10 to 60 miles an hour in 15 seconds. The colour of those now in use is constantly being varied. Registration numbers are changed and special corks are fitted to the radiator so that their shape can be altered. It is possible to change the colour in 24 hours," he said.

Gang of Women Caught.

Major Vitty explained the value of wireless co-operation between Scotland Yard and the Flying Squad. At all hours of the day and night men are on duty at Scotland Yard sending out and receiving messages from Flying Squad cars and fast vans.

As an example of how the Flying Squad are constantly catching thieves, he said that recently information was received at Scotland Yard at 1.15 a.m. that a car had been stolen. The facts were broadcast by wireless, and the stolen car with the thieves in it was caught at 1.15 a.m.

In another case, Scotland Yard was informed by telephone that a number of notorious women shop-lifters were drinking in a public house. The Flying Squad were warned by wireless and a car waited outside the public house until the gang left.

The police car followed the women with the result that the whole gang was caught redhanded shoplifting in a large store. Very recently experiments had been carried out with the idea of transmitting by wireless photographs and finger-prints of criminals.

BASEBALL.

OPENING OF SEASON POSTPONED TO AUGUST 24.

The opening game of the Hong Kong Baseball Association has been postponed to Saturday, August 24. This has been necessary owing to the wet weather which has delayed the completion of the stand.

The opening games will be:—
August 24.—South China v. Japanese Baseball Club.
August 25.—Hong Kong v. Filipino Club.

WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS' DEBT.

COMMITTAL ORDER AGAINST MISS SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER.

Miss Sydney Fairbrother, the actress, was called on a judgment summons at Westminster County Court for a debt of £10 10s. 3d.

Mr. Harold Mountford, Betteridge, Henrietta-street, W.C., who brought the claim, said that Miss Fairbrother was recently in the "Devil in the Cheese," at the Comedy Theatre, and was now at the Richmond Theatre. He thought that she earned £30 or £40 a week and could pay in seven days. Judge Sir Alfred Tobin: "I think I will give her a fortnight, because people in the theatrical profession are a little haphazard in business ways. Twenty-one days committal; suspended for a fortnight."

NEW CHURCH CONFLICT.

GREAT "PATRONAGE" CONTROVERSY.

PARLIAMENTARY MEASURE A FAILURE

London, August.—A new controversy between rival factions in the Church of England, which threatens to become as bitter as the dispute over the revised prayer book, has broken out over the question of church patronage.

The conflict arose over the purchase of "advowsons"—the right to fill vacant church offices. High Church officials alleged low churchmen were seeking to gain control of the church by cornering all available "advowsons" and filling the offices with men of their own faction. Officials of the low church group made the same charges against high churchmen.

The purchase of advowsons had been viewed with disfavour for some time. For centuries church offices could be sold much the same as land, but in 1824 parliament confirmed a measure passed by the church assembly, declaring it illegal to sell a church benefice more than twice.

Much-Needed Reform.

The measure was intended to end the same right of sale entirely within the course of years. All parties in the church agreed on the desirability of the reform.

The measure, however, developed the present conflict. Each side charged that the other was buying up advowsons and thus obtaining for itself the permanent right to fill certain offices with its own men.

During the past year, prices of advowsons have soared, although the normal effect of the legislation would have been to cause a decrease in value owing to the ultimate inability to dispose of the property. The Bishop of Liverpool, writing in the "Liverpool Echo," quoted instances of profiteering in the sale of benefices.

"The cash value of advowsons," he said, "has been considerably increased. This is largely due to the eagerness with which benefices, while they are still saleable, are being bought up by party societies with the object of imposing a particular colour upon the church in question, irrespective of the parishioners' desire."

Among those who charged the low churchmen with inaugurating the scramble for advowsons are the Rev. Arnold Pinchard, secretary of the English church union, an Anglo-Catholic organization.

Allegations and Denials.

"There is not a shadow of doubt that there is a great deal of activity going on in the purchase of advowsons," he said. "I have no definite information as to who is behind it, but I feel sure it is largely by the low church associations."

"I think there is being waged a very strongly financed campaign for securing the patronage of as many benefices as possible in what are called the low church interests. It is a scandal that ought to be dealt with at once."

Mr. Prescot Upton, editor of "The Church Intelligencer," a low church organ, denied emphatically that the Protestant element was bartering for advowsons.

"The bishops abuse their privileges in regard to their own patronage. I should say that all the bishops, with the exception of four, are quietly trying to exterminate the Protestants from the Church of England."

The Bishop of London has complained about sales to church trusts. Yet he has made a distinct condition of the institution of the vicar of All Souls that he should celebrate Holy Communion from the eastward position, a definitely Roman ritualism, contrary to the practice of the Church of England.

"Although we do not approve the sale of advowsons, low churchmen consider they are entitled to acquire benefices when they come on the market because it is extremely important that the church should be established shall be maintained."

The conflict thus far has been between individuals but when the Church assembly meets in the fall the two sides may be organized to "fight to a finish."

VATICAN WIRELESS STATION.

ORDER PLACED WITH THE MARCONI COMPANY.

The order for the wireless station which is to be erected in the Vatican City for the use of His Holiness the Pope and the Vatican State, has been placed with Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Limited. The manufacture of the apparatus for this station and the plans for its installation have already been put in hand and will be carried out with the greatest possible expedition.

The station will embody the latest improvements in wireless design and construction and it is receiving the personal supervision of the Marchese Marconi. Communication will be carried out both by telegraph and by telephone on the short wave broadcast principle and the range of the station will be world-wide.

MOUNTAIN GODS' CURSE DEFIED.

"SACREDNESS" OF MOUNT SANJOGADAKE.

ENDED AFTER NEARLY SEVEN CENTURIES.

For nearly 700 years no woman set foot on the top of the sacred Mount Sanjogadake in Yamato Prefecture because of the terrible curse of the Mountain Gods on any who should do so. For 634 years women were forbidden by Government order to set foot on its slopes, and for the last 30 years none has dared attempt it, until a week or so ago.

Since time immemorial pilgrims have climbed Mount Sanjogadake to worship at the shrine on its summit, but since 1290 A.D. they have believed it lost in the past, but at that time the popular fear of the terrible and permanent curse which the Gods of the Mountain were said to put on any woman found upon its slopes was strong enough to bring an official ordinance forbidding the mountain to them.

In the sixth year of Meiji, 1874, the order was rescinded, but the fear of the curse remained and none of the priests at the shrine ever dreamed of seeing a woman there.

Just recently, they were at devotions as usual when two pilgrims appeared. They were clad in hiking costume and at first seemed perfectly ordinary pilgrims. As they neared the shrine, however, it was seen that they were women.

The first priest to notice this could not believe his eyes, then thought that they must be men, for some unknown reason disguised. No woman had been there in more than 675 years!

He questioned them and to his horror found that they really were women. One was Miss Matsue Okada, 22 years old, and the other Mrs. Hidoko Ishiwatari, 39 years old, both avid mountaineers from Osaka.

The priest called a hurried conference of his confreres and the ladies were requested to descend immediately, before some great misfortune overtook them, or perhaps the shrine through loss of its long reputation. They agreed to go but insisted on stopping long enough to powder their faces, have a cup of tea and admire the view.

A MODERN DRAMA OF CAIN AND ABEL.

POST-WAR GERMAN TRAGEDIES OF THE YOUNG.

INSPIRING FUTURE PLAYWRIGHTS AND NOVELISTS.

CASE FOR PSYCHO-ANALYSTS.

Another case has been added to the long list of tragedies of the very young in which post-war Germany has gained so distressing a reputation. The trial of the nineteen-year-old Manasse Friedlander at the Criminal Court, in Berlin, for shooting his eighteen-year-old brother and his friend of the same age dead in his parents' flat occupied over four days' hearing.

German pedagogues are refusing to regard Manasse as a typical case, seeing that he and his family entered Germany from Russia after the Revolution and that during his school days he had a constant struggle with the German language. But Manasse was brought up among German boys, and appears to have only differed from them by his disregard of what his masters thought and said of him.

Resorted to Bullying.

This drama of Cain and Abel will find a place in the books of all psycho-analysts and be the subject of many aspiring German playwrights in the near future with very little embellishment, so full of dramatic possibilities is the setting. Manasse and his brother Waldemar, one year younger, were the best of friends until the younger, Waldemar, began to outstrip his elder in size, strength, and personal beauty.

He had a swifter intelligence, so that he was placed in the same class as Manasse, who was dreamy and forgetful. Above everything, though, Waldemar excelled in boxing, an art which he began to practice with the youthful enthusiasm evinced by many boys in Germany to-day.

When resentful of Manasse's remarks he paid him out in corporal punishment, reminding him of earlier days when his elder was the stronger.

The Inferiority Complex.

The elder brother grew more and more resentful of this, more particularly as the mother praised the younger boy's prowess in fulsome terms. He was held up in maternal pride to the elder as a pattern of what modern youth should be. Soon the two boys did not speak to one another and a classmate

Tibor Foldes, a former friend of both, joined Waldemar in general scorn and dislike of Manasse, who found himself isolated in the family circle.

Unsuccessful at school, and growing more reserved at home, the elder boy begged his father to start him in a career, and chose Press photography as suitable to his tastes. But at the office of the Press photographer to whom he was apprenticed he displayed such intense resentment of a young relative who suddenly joined the firm that he was given notice.

This occurred at much the same time as a girl friend of all three boys, highly esteemed by the shy Manasse, was spoken of in too light terms by the other two. Dejected by his mother, disappointed in the girl, Manasse bought a revolver one night in one of those dark quarters of Berlin where no questions are asked. He had begun, he stated in court, to study "night life."

Parental Ramores.

One afternoon when Waldemar, who was very musical, was playing the piano in the presence of his friend Tibor, Manasse arrived home to find the flat otherwise empty. One of Waldemar's scornful remarks was flung at him as he passed the door.

Two minutes afterwards Manasse appeared again with his revolver and shot both boys dead, leaving the bodies as they fell to go and inform the nearby police station of his deed.

The self-reproaches of both parents, who own to have preferred the younger to the elder son, and their pleading for the judge to have Manasse home again, loved and pardoned, have illuminated the home life of these families which are trying to build up a new existence in post-war Germany.

The Russian-Jewish element may have prevailed in the composition of the Friedlander family, but the system of education and the new admiration of athletic prowess was German. The possibility of purchasing revolvers and munition at the next street corner as it were, is a feature of Berlin. The rest is a study for the many specialists in youthful psychology who have been present at the trial.

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ATROCITIES TO EXTORT MONEY.

TERRIBLE STORIES FROM KABUL.

ALI AHMED JAN BLOWN FROM A GUN.

BACHCHA-E-SAQQA SHORT OF FUNDS.

The new Amir of Kabul is ruling the city with a rod of iron and terrible stories have reached the Frontier about the atrocities perpetrated under his orders on wealthy merchants and citizens of Kabul to extort from them as much money as possible. It appears that at present the bandit king is short of funds and his soldiers not having been paid for the last two months, are dissatisfied, and have been speaking of the despot's actions and the measures he has been taking to frighten his people into subjection.

The execution of Ali Ahmed Jan is confirmed and the "Times of India" correspondent at Peshawar describes how the former Afghan chief was dragged out from imprisonment to the Kabul aerodrome, tied to the muzzle of a gun and blown to pieces. This cruel action has done Habibullah Khan great harm and at present the feeling against him is stated to be so acute that at any moment there may be a serious rising against him in the capital itself.

Kabul, however, is not in any grave danger of attack from outside as the several tribes in the Eastern Province are not united. Nadir Khan and his brothers will have to run the gauntlet of the Suleiman Khels before they can reach Kabul.

HAZARAS WAITING FOR KHANS' ADVANCE.

Terrible stories have percolated through to the Frontier of the appalling cruelties perpetrated by Habibullah Khan in desperate efforts to extort money from merchants and others, suspected of being possessed of wealth.

The "Ark" according to reports has been the centre at which these atrocities have been carried out and while the information received here may be exaggerated, it seems that many Afghans and one time influential citizens have been slowly strangled to death, because they have refused or have been unable to supply money.

Habibullah Khan, when at the peak of his reign, took the greatest care that his troops should be paid both well and regularly and the certainty of good wages caused his supporters to maintain silence about the crimes perpetrated in the Ark. But now that Habibullah is extremely short of funds and his army has not been paid for two months, his dissatisfied soldiers have made known the rule of terror of the bandit King and feeling against him is becoming more intense every day.

Blown to Pieces.

Habibullah's greatest mistake was to order the execution of Ali Ahmed Jan, who, while discredited by certain of the tribes, yet was a man who commanded respect and had been adequately supported, could have made different the recent history of Afghanistan. Ali Ahmed Jan was murdered in cold blood.

Accused of fomenting hatred against Habibullah, he was thrust into the Ark, confined for several days and then dragged out to the Kabul aerodrome, where he was tied to the muzzle of a gun and blown to pieces. Ali Ahmed Jan, who was fully conversant with Habibullah's methods, had advised them the Mullahs and had advised them to suggest to Habibullah that he should resign from the Gadi.

Habibullah hearing of this decided to demand of Ahmed Jan the supreme penalty, which was duly enforced.

But Habibullah has done himself infinite harm and to-day feeling against him is so acute that at any moment there may be a serious rising against the relentless and cruel Amir. So far as Kabul is concerned, there is little likelihood of any serious attack from the South and East in the near future for the various opposing armies are hemmed in and advance by one or all would probably result in severe inter-tribal fighting and little progress could be made.

Nadir Khan and Hasham Khan's supporters may be said to occupy territory extending from Tazin to Patkai. Tazin is some 20 miles south-east of Kabul. Alkhal is about 25 miles further south. Kushi is 25 miles or so west of Alkhal with Patkai some 30 miles further West.

Position of Khan Brothers.

Hasham and Nadir Khan, therefore are maintaining a semi-circular front but below Patkai and Kushi in the neighbourhood of Ghazni and Gardez, Suleiman Khel "lashkars" have congregated. The Suleiman Khels are definitely opposed to the Khan brothers and any movement by the latter would result in a rear attack being launched by the Suleiman Khels.

Twenty miles to the south-west of Kabul is a place called Argandek, where the Hazaras are in occupation and from here to the Ghorband range, some 40 miles north-west of Kabul, this tribe is awaiting developments, ready to advance on Kabul when conditions are such that success may be expected. The Hazaras are waiting for the Khan brothers to advance.

The Tagoo people have also expressed their willingness to support Nadir Khan. But the latter does not intend moving, until he is reasonably sure of success. Doubtless influenced by the fact that the Suleiman Khels are against him, Nadir Khan will probably remain in his present position, until he is sufficiently well supported in the rear.

While it is impossible to state with reasonable certainty what will happen around Kabul, it seems obvious that the regime of Habibullah is about to end. Lack of money is the bandit king's chief difficulty and though he has adopted most desperate means to replenish his treasury coffers, he is not in possession of sufficient wealth even to pay his troops, nor indeed can he feed them, for he has been plundering villages outside Kabul for rations for his soldiers.

The report that the Hazrat Sahib of Shor Bazar has been executed is probably untrue, for no confirmation has been received from travellers, who have recently arrived here and it is likely that the original report originated with either Nadir or Hasham Khan.

At the same time, however, Habibullah is ruling Kabul with a rod of iron and is making a desperate attempt to frighten his people into submission. Whether he will succeed is doubtful and it is not improbable that the day of the erstwhile water-carrier and bandit are numbered.

Scholarships for Students.

Apart from the testimony of partisans like his former Trade agent in Peshawar now sojourning in Bombay there is other evidence to suggest that Bachcha-e-Saqqa thinks that he has a firm hold on the present and can face the future with confidence. His latest "communique" issued in Urdu breathes the spirit of self-assurance and envisages a campaign on modernisation as comprehensive, if not as daring, as Amanullah's.

The "communique" starts with offering thanks to God for ousting those who were disrespectful to the authority of Mullahs. It proceeds to set out the radical changes which Bachcha considers urgently required. It first deals with the administration of law and proposes the establishment of three courts—one for trying criminal cases, another for civil cases and a third to deal with political cases. Bachcha-Saqqa assures the people of Afghanistan that he would organise strong police and military forces to ensure peace and tranquillity.

He declares he will be accessible to all his subjects, will receive their complaints and investigate and redress them where necessary. Nor would he neglect means of communication with the outside world, particularly India, with which he proposes to start an air mail service. He also promises the release of all political prisoners except those who attempted on his life, the establishment of religious Madrasahs and of scholarships for Afghan students to study abroad and a cheap supply of foodstuffs.

Lastly, he declares that the Arms Act which was brought into effect during the time of the war with the enemies has been cancelled and the right to bear arms restored to every Afghan.

COMMUNISTS IN SWATOW.

HOLDING A REIGN OF TERROR.

PARADE OF GUNS AND SWORDS.

Swatow.—The Communists have inaugurated a reign of terror in this city by extortions, murder and other terrible threats to the people, says a telegram from Meishien. A later message states that about 600 communists suddenly made their appearance first parading in the main streets, showing their guns and swords, and shouting communist slogans as they went through the city.

After the demonstration they forced a large number of the young people to join them in the riot, killing those who hesitated to take up arms. Practically all land title deeds were then gathered from the people and burned, the purpose being to expropriate all property.

A Fengshan message also reports that communists there have been active during the last few days, though over ten of their recognised leaders have been executed by the Government authorities.

Bandits in Flight.

Amoy.—Apprehensive of being caught up by the Government forces in their retreat, the communist bandits are reported to have suddenly changed the course of flight towards Changping. The city of Liencheng is believed to have been abandoned by the outlaws.

Hence, there is a slight change in the strategy of the Government troops. A large detachment has been transferred to the border region, where the bandits are expected to hold themselves in readiness for a combined attack by the provincial forces of Fukien and Kwangtung.

Heavy Fighting.

Chungking.—Reports of heavy fighting between General Li Hsin, who is said to have under his command a large force of Yunnanese troops, and the Kweichow Provincial Forces, have been received here. General Li is now reported to be leading an attack on the city of Kweichow, provincial capital of Kweichow.

"EMPRESS" LINERS TO CALL AT HONOLULU.

ON WESTBOUND VOYAGES.

Some years ago the matter of Canadian Pacific "Empresses" calling at Honolulu was under consideration and at one time the Company's management arranged a schedule for certain voyages from Vancouver to call at Honolulu, but at that time certain features were against the inauguration of this service. The management inform us that they have now decided to make the Honolulu call, and commencing with the Empress of Canada from Vancouver, December 7, this steamer will call at Honolulu on all voyages westward from Vancouver to the Orient.

The Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia will also call at Honolulu on westward voyages, but only during the winter months. The first trip of the Empress of Russia to Honolulu will be the sailing from Vancouver, December 21, followed by the Empress of Asia, January 11 and the Empress of Russia, March 8. This will be the last call for these two steamers until the winter season of 1930.

The "Empress of Japan."

The new Empress of Japan now nearing completion in Europe—gross register 25,000 tons, oil fuel, length 640 feet between perpendiculars, breadth 83 feet 6 inches, speed 21 knots—and which is scheduled to make her maiden trip from Vancouver on July 10, will also call at Honolulu on all westward voyages.

The decision for the "White Empresses of the Pacific" to call at Honolulu is another indication of the desire of the Canadian Pacific to give the travelling public additional features on their Trans-Pacific services.

While the call at Honolulu westward will mean a few days additional time spent in reaching the Orient, there will be no alteration in the time at present required to make the trip Yokohama to Manila and Manila back to Vancouver.

There will be no extra charge over present fares for the call at Honolulu.

HOME CRICKET.

GEARY'S GREAT FEAT.

SUSSEX'S NARROW WIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 16. At Pontypridd, Glamorgan lost to Leicestershire by 15 runs. Scores: Leicestershire 102 runs (Ryan 5 for 38) and 141 runs (Clay 5 for 63). Glamorgan 160 runs (Geary 6 for 73) and 68 runs (Geary's analysis in this innings was 18.2 overs, 3 maidens, 18 runs, 10 wickets).

Middlesex v. Essex. At Lord's, Middlesex defeated Essex by six wickets. Scores: Essex (1st innings) 152 runs and (2nd innings) 183 runs (I. A. R. Peebles took 5 wickets for 63 runs). Middlesex (1st innings) 197 runs and (2nd innings) 123 runs for 4 wickets.

Warwick v. Notts. At Coventry, Warwickshire lost to Notts by an innings and 69 runs. Notts 311 runs (Walker made 133 not out).

Warwick 71 runs (Voco 4 for 21, Staples, S. 5 for 34) and, following on, 172 runs (Voco 8 for 78, Staples, S. 4 for 70).

Sussex v. Gloucester. Sussex won by one run. Scores: Sussex 233 (Goddard 6 for 83), and 116 (Parker 7 for 49). Gloucester 214 (Bowley 5 for 64), and 184 (Langridge 5 for 72).

"MAY SUTTON" BEATEN.

SCHOOLGIRL'S SUCCESS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

RYE, New York, Aug. 15. In the Eastern Turf Court Tennis Championships, the sixteen-year-old Boston girl, Miss Sarah Palfrey beat Mrs. Bundy (formerly Miss May Sutton) 3-6, 6-0, 7-5.

BOXING SURPRISE.

TOM HEENEY K.O.'d.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 15. In a 10-round boxing match, the Argentinian, Victorio Campolo, knocked out Tom Heenev.

The knock-out occurred in the ninth round.

A LONG SWIM.

ALONG LAKE GENEVA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, August 15. Miss Leibbrand, the well-known Dutch lady-swimmer, entered Lake Geneva at Lausanne yesterday morning and swam right down the Lake to Port Noir, Geneva.

She left the water at 5.50 p.m. this evening, having been swimming for 35 hours, 20 minutes.

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

The Health Bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ending August 10 was as follows:

Flu. Port Said: 1 case. Basra: 3 deaths. Bangkok: 2 deaths. Rangoon: 3 cases, 3 deaths. Pnom Penh: 5 cases, 5 deaths. Saigon: 1 case, 1 death.

Cholera. Basra: 3 cases. Calcutta: 25 deaths. Karachi: 1 death. Rangoon: 4 deaths. Negapatnam: 2 cases. Shanghai: 24 deaths. Canton: 2 cases. Dairen: 1 case. Swatow: 2 deaths.

Berbers: 1 case. Aden: 17 cases, 6 deaths. Bombay: 18 cases, 9 deaths. Calcutta: 2 cases, 2 deaths. Karachi: 1 case, 1 death. Madras: 10 cases, 6 deaths. Moulemein: 6 cases, 3 deaths. Pondicherry: 3 cases, 1 death. Batavia: 2 cases, 2 deaths. Measles: 1 case, 1 death. Behwan Delhi: 1 case. Sourabaya: 1 case. Pnom Penh: 2 cases, 1 death. Dairen: 1 case. Swatow: 2 deaths.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

AMERICA'S WIN OVER GERMANY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 15. A message from Marblehead, Massachusetts, states that the American 30-metre yacht, "Tipler III," owned and sailed by Mr. S. A. Shuman, won to-day's international race with German boats for the President Hoover Cup.

The winner's time was 98 minutes, 7 seconds, which was only 9 seconds ahead of the "Gluckauf," owned and sailed by Herr Hans Stinnes, of Germany.

Three American and three German boats participated, the former winning by 11 points to 10. The American yacht, "Orisole," sailed by Miss Elizabeth Hoover, of Brooklyn, Massachusetts, the first girl skipper in an international race, finished third.

This is the first of a series of yachting events in the United States in which Germany has participated for 18 years.

The events last for three more days.

TODAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 330 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report. 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Sinfophone records supplied by The Sinfophone Co., Ltd.).

7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme. (Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co., Ltd.).

"The Vagabond King" (Frial), Selection, Percival Mackey's Band.

Dance music. 8.45 p.m.—

"How Do You Do?" (A Miniature Revue in 2 Acts), with Emory Joyce, Billy Leonard, Mark Daly, John Thorne & Co.

Dance music. 9.30 p.m.—

"The Gondoliers," Vocal Gems; Columbia Light Opera Co.

"Allah's Holiday," and "Neapolitan Nights," Victor Salon Orchestra.

10.15 p.m.—

"Ballet Egyptian" (Luigini), Orchestra Symphonique de Paris.

10.20 p.m.—Close down.

SUNDAY.

The following programme will be broadcast on Sunday from the Government Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 330 metres:

1.45 p.m.—Weather report. 3.35 p.m.—Evening Service, relayed from St. John's Cathedral.

7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

9 p.m.—Evening programme. (H.M.V. records supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.).

"The Gipsy Baron" (Strauss), Ferd. Kaufmann and His Orchestra.

"The Lass With The Delicate Air" and "By The Waters Of Minnetonka," Soprano, Mavis Bennett.

"Faust" (Gounod), Ballet Music, Royal Opera Orchestra, Covent Garden.

"The Girl Friend" (Rodgers), Selection, Savoy Orpheans.

"Far Yee Israel" (Mendelssohn), Boy Soprano, Master E. Lough.

"Spanish Dance, No. 1" and "Spanish Serenade," H.M.V. New Light Symphony Orchestra.

"Angel's Serenade" (Braga) and "Canzonetta" (D'Ambrosio), Violin Solo, Marjorie Hayward.

"Bird Of Love Divine" and "Valley Of Laughter," Soprano, Mavis Bennett.

"Hit The Deck" (Youmans), Vocal Gems, H.M.V. Light Opera Company.

"Travelers All Of Every Station" and "The Kerry Dance," Bass, Baritone, Peter Dawson.

"For All The Saints" and "Mine Eyes Have Seen The Glory Of The Coming Of The Lord," Choir of the Temple Church, London.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

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HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on/about 18th Aug.
S.S. "PIAVE" ... Sails on/about 7th Sept.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on/about 17th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails on/about 8th Oct.

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M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... due here on or about the 18th Sept.
M.V. "DUISBURG" ... due here on or about the 27th Sept.
M.V. "SAUERLAND" ... due here on or about the 16th Oct.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 25th Aug.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 7th Sept.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 21st Sept.
S.S. "PREUSSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 5th Oct.
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NEWCHANG & DALY	"YINGCHOW" ... On 17th Aug.	3 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"NEWCHOW" ... On 17th Aug.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHANG" ... On 18th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN" ... On 18th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"KANOW" ... On 19th Aug.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOI, & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG" ... On 19th Aug.	5 p.m.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"KUNGHOW" ... On 20th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, FOCHOW, WHEATWAL, CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" ... On 20th Aug.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" ... On 21st Aug.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"CHIN HUA" ... On 21st Aug.	11 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI, & DALY	"LIANGHOU" ... On 21st Aug.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHOW" ... On 24th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU" ... On 25th Aug.	Noon
SWATOW, AMOI, & SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" ... On 25th Aug.	5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"OREKLANG" ... On 31st Aug.	11 a.m.
WHEATWAL, CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" ... On 3rd Sept.	3 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TONGANIAN PORTS

SHIP	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL
CHANGTE	10th September	20th August
TAIPING	17th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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"ROYAL PRINCE" ... Sept. 12th
"CINGALESE PRINCE" ... Sept. 26th

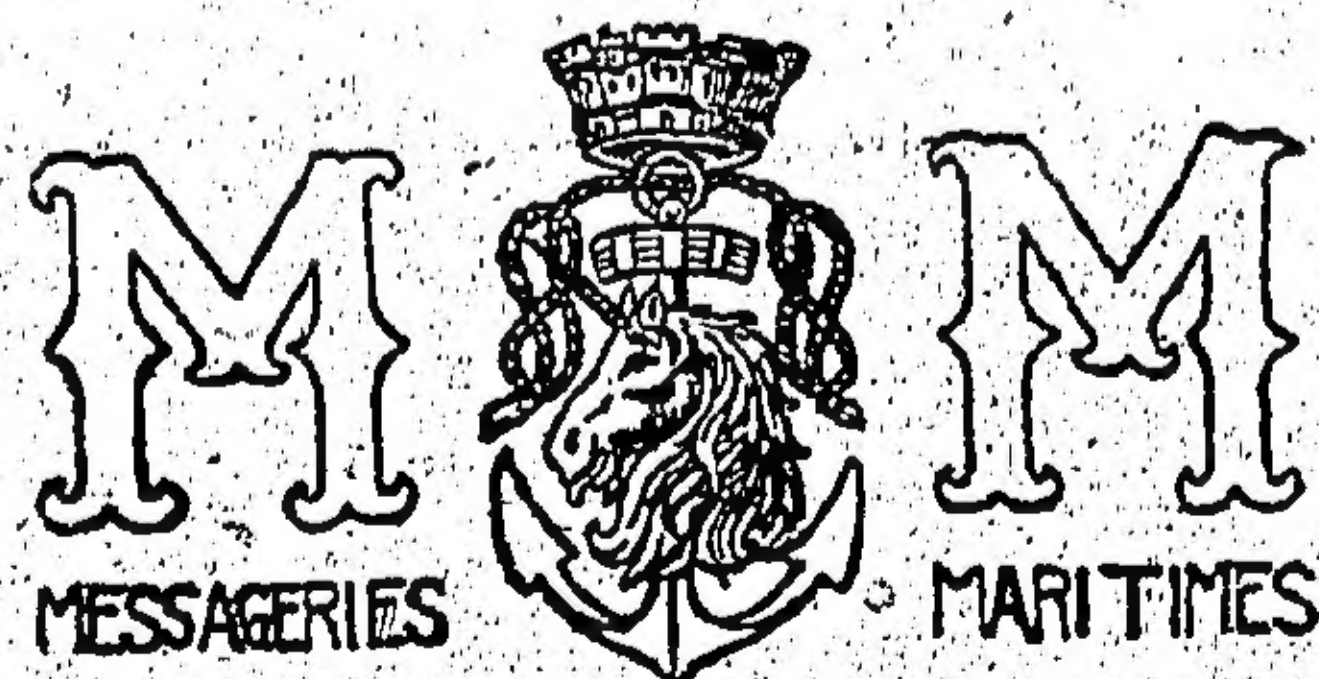
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TO MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.		
ATHOS II	27th Aug.	
ARTAGNAN	10th Sept.	
REMY	24th Sept.	
ANGERS	8th Oct.	
G. METZINGER	22nd Oct.	
ANDRE LEBON	5th Nov.	
PORTHOIS	19th Nov.	
CHENONCEAUX	3rd Dec.	
TO Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.		
SPEINX	27th Aug.	
ANGERS	10th Sept.	
G. METZINGER	24th Sept.	
ANDRE LEBON	8th Oct.	
PORTHOIS	22nd Oct.	
CHENONCEAUX	5th Nov.	
ATHOS II	19th Nov.	
ARTAGNAN	3rd Dec.	

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits, Port, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	AUGUST 15, 1929.						AUGUST 16, 1929.					
	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force
Wladivostok	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Nemuro	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	29.72	75.5	...	SE	1	...	29.57	74.5	...	S	1
Tokyo	...	29.78	75.5	...	S	4	...	29.59	75.1	...	SSW	5
Kochi	...	29.45	74.0	...	WNW	2	...	29.57	75.1	...	SSW	5
Nagasaki	...	29.59	75.1	...	SW	3	...	29.73	75.0	...	SSE	2
Kagoshima	...	29.61	75.0	...	W	2	...	29.67	75.3	...	SE	1
Oshima	...	29.67	75.5	...	SSW	1	...	29.67	75.3	...	SSW	1
Naha	...	29.65	75.0	...	S	2	...	29.65	75.0	...	S	2
Ishigakijima	...	29.61	75.0	...	SW	3	...	29.57	75.1	...	SW	4
Bonin Island	...	29.58	75.0	...	SE	1	...	29.52	75.0	...	...	...
Chiefoo	15	...	29.37	75.1	...	79	...	29.50	74.9	...	NE	4
Shanghai	14	...	29.24	74.3	...	77	...	29.40	74.6	...	W	6
Guttsai	...	29.32	74.7	...	81	87	...	29.47	74.5	...	W	6
Sharp Peak	...	29.44	74.5	...	81	89	...	29.51	74.5	...	SW	1
Amoy	...	29.50	74.9	...	81	96	...	29.53	75.0	...	SW	2
Swatow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taiheku	11	...	29.50	74.4	...	59	...	29.55	75.0	...	SE	6
Taihu	...	29.66	75.3	...	SSW	4	...	29.52	75.2	...	W	5
Tainan	...	29.65	75.0	...	WSW	4	...	29.61	75.1	...	WSW	2
Koshun	...	29.62	75.2	...	W	2	...	29.60	75.1	...	SW	2
Pescadore	...	29.59	75.1	...	SW	4	...	29.56	75.0	...	SW	2
Hong Kong	14	...	29.53	75.0	...	86	...	29.56	75.0	...	SW	4
Gap Rock	...	29.54	75.0	...	SW	4	...	29.55	75.0	...	SW	4
Macao	...	29.53	75.0	...	SW	2	...	29.53	74.7	...	SW	0
Hoihow	...	29.59	75.1	...	SW	5	...	29.58	75.1	...	SW	4
Pratas Island	...	29.52	74.7	...	WNW	2	...	29.56	75.0	...	NNW	4
Phu Lien	15	...	29.56	75.0	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	...	...	...	SE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	...	29.61	75.2	...	86	...	29.62	75.2	...	WSW	4
Aparri	...	29.61	75.2	...	SE	2	...	29.67	75.3	...	S	4
Tuguegarao	...	29.62	75.2	...	SW	1	...	29.67	75.3	...	SW	0
Vigan	...	29.63	75.3	...	SW	2	...	29.68	75.3	...	WSW	2
Manila	...	29.72	75.4	...	SW	4	...	29.74	75.4	...	SW	0
Legaspi	...	29.68	75.0	...	SSW	4	...	29.73	75.1	...	SW	0
Calbayog	...	29.72	75.4	...	SW	4	...	29.73	75.0	...	SW	0
Tacloban	...	29.71	75.4	...	SW	2	...	29.73	75.0	...	NW	1
Iloilo	...	29.74	75.4	...	SW	4	...	29.73	75.0	...	SW	2
Cebu	...	29.72	75.4	...	SE	6	...	29.73	75.0	...	SW	2
Surigao	...	29.72	75.4	...	SE	2	...	29.73	75.0	...	SE	2
Saipan	...	29.74	75.4	...	NE	2	...	29.79	75.6	...	NW	2
Guam	12.23	29.74	75.4	...	NE	2	...	29.79	75.6	...	NW	2
Yap	11.00	29.80	75.9	...	WNW	2	...	29.88	76.4	...	SSW	1
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	75.4	...	SW	4
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	...	29.80	75.9	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...

August 16d. 10h. 41m.—Pressure is now highest to the east of the Beings; the depression is situated in Yellow Sea between Shantung and the mouth of the Yangtze, moving north-eastward. Another depression is crossing Japan between Tokio and Hakodate.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.54 inches. Total since January 1, 49.80 inches, against an average of 59.72 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON AUGUST 17.

- 1.—Formosa Channel.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan.

S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 16.

Previous On Date	On Date	Day	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.50	29.58	29.54		
Temperature	81	84	75		
Humidity	91	83	83		
Wind					
Direction	WSW	Cal	Cal		
Force	2	0	0		
Weather	OD	OM	OR		
Rain	0.79	0.00	7.73		

Highest open-air Temperature, 15.87

Lowest open-air Temperature, 16.77

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

\$7.50

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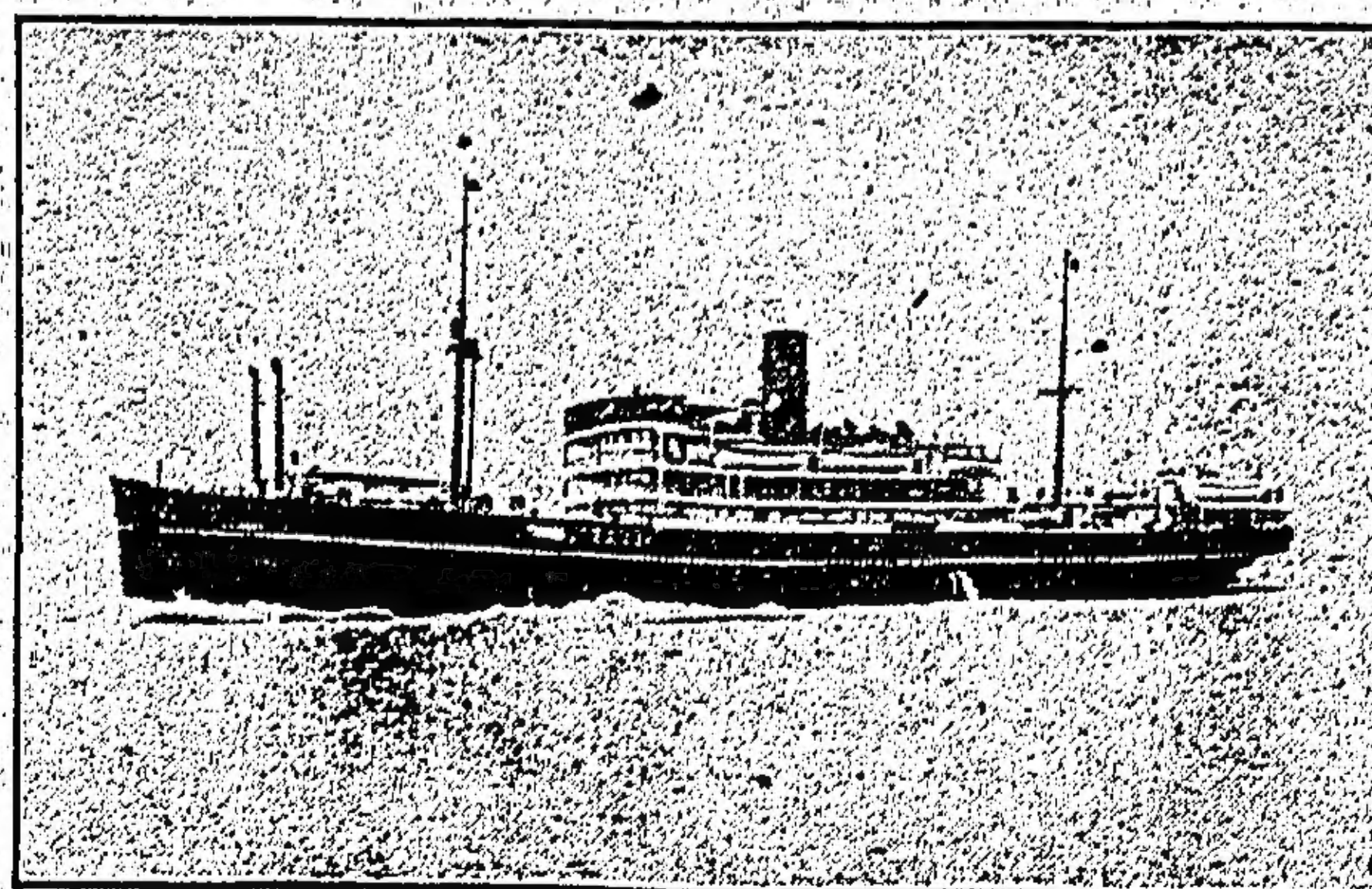
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSANG" ... "KWONGSANG" ... "FOOSHING" ... "HONGSANG" ...	Sun., 18th Aug., at Noon Wed., 21st Aug., at Noon Sun., 25th Aug., at Noon Wed., 28th Aug., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG" ... "HOSANG" ... "KUTSANG" ... "NAMSANG" ...	Sun., 25th Aug., at 10 a.m. Tue., 3rd Sept., at 7 a.m. Wed., 11th Sept., at 7 a.m. Thurs., 18th Sept., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG" ... "SUHSANG" ...	Tues., 26th Aug., at 3 p.m. Sun., 1st Sept., at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" ... "MAUSANG" ...	Wed., 4th Sept., at 3 p.m. Mon., 16th Sept., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEI-HAI-WEI	"CHIPSING" ... "CHONGSHING" ...	Sun., 25th Aug., at 10 a.m. Tues., 3rd Sept., at Noon

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Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ... 2nd October
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... 16th October
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 13th November

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... 30th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLOCH" ... 16th Sept.
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 27th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 11th October
Steamship "FEMEROKESHIRE" ... 25th October

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

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Express Freight S.S. "Iar" ... departure 19th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBUECKEN" ... departure 24th Aug.
Freight S.S. "Angsburg" ... departure 27th Aug.
Express Freight S.S. "Alster" ... departure 13th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "COLENZ" ... departure 21st Sept.
Express Freight S.S. "Franken" ... departure 11th Oct.
Pass. S.S. "FULDA" ... departure 19th Oct.
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NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers)

Pass. S.S. "COLENZ" ... due here 26th Aug.
Freight S.S. "Franken" ... due here 7th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "FULDA" ... due here 24th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "Main" ... due here 6th Oct.
Pass. S.S. "TEIER" ... due here 22nd Oct.

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S.S. "BREMERHAVEN" ... departure 9th Sept.

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